

## Six CEGEPs occupied

### How they do it

by PIERRE LARAMEE

CEGEP Maisonneuve was occupied yesterday after 92% of the student body voted 715 - 614 in favour of the move.

The referendum followed a heated information session, presided over by Pierre-Paul Roy, student council president, Louise Vand-lac, vice-president, and chairman Yvon Sauvage.

Papers were distributed outlining the problems which have led to the occupation of five CEGEPs to date.

The government has cut bursaries this year by \$7.6 million, and has made \$13 million more available for loans, but at a new interest rate of 7%, almost 2% more than previous rates.

The second French university promised two years ago has failed to materialize. This means that, out of the 20,000 applications which will be sent to universities next year, 14,000, almost two thirds of the total will be rejected.

Continued on page 7



Daily photo by LEO LAX

Peter Warrian, president of the Canadian Union of Students, told last night's emergency meeting of the Conseil Central National of UGEQ that CUS supported completely and unconditionally the action taken by CEGEP students who have occupied their buildings to protest the current state of post-secondary education in Quebec. He said the struggle of the CEGEP students must be seen in the context of a global struggle for self-determination.

### UGEQ holds special meeting

by PEGO BRENNAN

The situation in the CEGEPs at present is as follows: Lionel-Groulx (Ste-Therese), Lionel-Groulx (St. Jerome), Valleyfield, Maisonneuve, Edouard-Montpetit, Bois de Boulogne, Rosemont and Hull occupied.

In most other schools - study sessions.

Representatives of Quebec's universities, colleges and CEGEPs assembled last night at a meeting of the Conseil Central National (CCN), the decision making body of UGEQ, to determine a course of action in the crisis facing the provincial education system.

The meeting adopted three motions:

- that total support be given to the students in occupied CEGEPs

- that executives of all universities, colleges and normal schools call general assemblies before Thursday to discuss their problems and make the necessary decisions

- that a central information bureau be set up to provide up-to-date information on the entire situation.

There was much debate over the second motion before it was finally passed. Some students wanted the CCN to take action immediately by calling a general strike of all students. They felt that the movement would lose its momentum and fail to get a response from the government unless serious measures were taken immediately throughout the province.

This was strongly opposed by the UGEQ executive, who felt that it was not within the power of the CCN to decide on the objectives. They felt that the representatives from each institution should consult with the individual student bodies and meet at a later date to discuss further action.

A need to work collectively and to throw away false dialogue was expressed by the executive. They felt a false dia-

logue would exist unless the opinions expressed by the CCN were representative of all students. They stressed the need to work out a process which would represent the opinions of all students and the need for collective work to determine their objectives.

Paul Bourbeau, president of UGEQ, said that all students had a feeling of impotence in their struggle and that the first condition for success was to rid themselves of this. He also said that he felt the students had never been as strong as they are right now.

The cause of the striking students received the support of CUS, the Canadian Union of Students. Peter Warrian, CUS president, issued a statement expressing solidarity with the students "in their struggle for the right to control the decisions which concern them."

He also expressed support for the struggle for self-determination in Quebec.

McGill's delegation expressed unanimous support for the striking students, and condemned the lack of planning on the part of

**Students at Sir George Williams University will meet tomorrow to decide what action to take given the situation in the CEGEPs and the state of education in Quebec.**

the province which allowed a situation to develop which would prevent the majority of CEGEP graduates from finding places in Quebec universities in 1969.

It supported the students in their drive for universal accessibility, democratization and educational reform.

Meanwhile, at Lionel Groulx, students occupy the school day and night. Conferences and seminars on political and social subjects are organized. A students' "police force" patrols to check vandalism and keep order. Conferences for parents are also planned, to inform them of the situation. At Rimouski, professors will lead seminars and discussion groups.

The CCN will meet again Saturday the 19th, when delegates will report back the opinions and decisions of their institutions.

## U de M building occupied

Université de Montréal students yesterday occupied the Faculty of Political Science in support of the mobilized CEGEP students.

Four hundred Political Science students also staged a one-day strike.

There were other motives be-

hind the occupation and the walk-out.

Since last summer, when it was virtually impossible to obtain jobs in the Montreal area, funds to meet student tuition costs have not been available.

The Québec government said it

sympathised with the students' problem, and it was expected that more bursaries and loans would be made available to students.

To date, funds allocated for students have been decreased rather than increased.

Students are also greatly disturbed by the rigidity of the course structure at the University. Under present policy, students are unable to take more than two courses outside their chosen department. The students are also incensed about the government's failure to open a second French-language university in Montreal.

The strike itself went almost unnoticed by administrative officials. The assistant rector of the University, M. Baudry, disclaimed knowledge of any such strike but did not rule out the possibility of its existence.

Departmental officials were not available for comment.

A meeting of students is being planned for tonight to determine a course of action on the CEGEP situation and the controversy surrounding courses. A proposal for a university-wide strike will also be discussed at the meeting.

meeting will take place in Leacock 307.

The other two demands, Course and Faculty Expansion, and Reform of Teaching Methods will be debated at a later date. The democratization demand asks that there be equal representation on department governing bodies for faculty and students, and that section and committee meetings be open to students and faculty members in the department.

Student representatives on the committees are to be chosen by the P.S.A. in whatever manner it deems appropriate.

## PSA meets dept.

The Political Science Association is meeting today with the Political Science Faculty to discuss democratization of the department, the first of the PSA's three demands.

The meeting, to begin at 3:15 pm., is open to all students in Political Science. If room 425 in Leacock is insufficient to accommodate all the students, the

### NO CLASSES MONDAY

There will be no classes Monday, October 14, Thanksgiving Day.



# today

**YELLOW DOOR COFFEEHOUSE:** Song-writer Jesse Winchester, 8625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly.

**JAZZ SOCIETY:** organizational meeting, Union 307, 1:00.

**ISLAMIC SOCIETY:** Friday-Juna prayers, Union 327, 1:15 - 1:45 pm.

**SANDWICH THEATRE:** Spoon River Anthology, Union Theatre, 1 pm.

**WHAT'S HAPPENING IN BIAFRA:** Larry Nwakwesi, Chris Ozomba, a dialogue programme, Leacock 26, 1:00 pm.

**GRADUATES '69:** Photos for Old McGill '69 - Divinity, Music, Education, P & O.T. ate School of Library Science, by appointment only, Union B44-45, 875-5510.

**AID THE BIAFRAN PEOPLE THROUGH OXFAM OF CANADA** collection today sponsored by Dialogue McGill, lobby of Union, 12-2 pm.

**PRE-MED SOCIETY:** presents Heart Transplant Surgeon, Dr. Lepage of the celebrated Gron-

din Surgical Team of the Montreal Heart Institute, S1/4 Stewart Biol. Bldg., 1:00 pm.

**BLOOD DRIVE:** Art Committee - No talent required - make blood drive a promotional success, Union 310.

**E.I.C.:** Students with tickets for Molson's tour, 7:45 pm., Gate 2.

**RADIO MCGILL:** general staff meeting - 1315.

**WOMEN'S UNION BOOK EXCHANGE:** Last Day to Claim Money and Unsold books, Union 123-124, 10-2.

**NEWMAN CENTER:** Sherry Party Tonight at 8:30; Thanksgiving "Turkey" Supper at 6:00, 3484 Peel St.

**CHESS CLUB:** Meeting at 1 pm today, Rm. B24 the Union, You can Bring Your Lunch and Play Chess!

**BLOOD DRIVE:** Appointment Booths Now Open Across Campus. Arrange YOUR appointment today. Give blood. Save a Life.

**FILM SOCIETY:** International 16 - Hotel Ozon (Czech. 1967), 6:30 and 9 pm., L-132. Series tickets available at the door.

**MARTLETS:** tryouts for basses and tenors, 5 pm. Music Faculty Bldg. on McTavish.

**ORTHODOX FELLOWSHIP:** Discussion meeting with Father George Benigsen on "Why Christian Orthodoxy?" 7 pm., Dialogue Centre 2185 Bishop St. (just below Sherbrooke).

**POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION:** Open meeting with faculty to discuss democratization; L435, 3:15 pm.

**DROPLETTES:** Meeting today in the Daily office, 12-2 pm. To take pictures.

## SAT. OCT. 12

**YELLOW DOOR COFFEEHOUSE:** Song-writer Jesse Winchester, 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly.

**FILM SOCIETY:** International 16 - Hotel Ozon (Czech. 1967), 6:30 and 9 pm. L-132. Series tickets available at door.

**ORTHODOX FELLOWSHIP:** Vespers (in English), 6:30 - 7:00, St. Peter and St. Paul Russian Orthodox Cathedral, 1175 Champlain, corner Dorchester Blvd.

## SUN. OCT. 13

**HILLEL:** Protest of fanning of anti-semitic flames by Soviets, 3460 Stanley, then protest at Soviet consulate, 1:30.

## FRESHMAN LIBRARY ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

OCTOBER 15, 16.

All freshmen are required to attend a brief slide presentation on the use of Redpath Library. In order to accommodate everyone, the show will be repeated several times according to the following schedule:

Tuesday, October 15th.

Leacock Building Room 132  
- 11.00 AM  
- 1.00 PM  
- 3.00 PM

Wednesday, October 16th.

Moyse Hall  
Leacock Building Room 219  
- 12.00 AM  
- 1.00 PM  
- 3.00 PM

During the lecture period the redpath Library Orientation Manual will be distributed in order to aid with the exercise, to follow.

While the purpose of the library orientation program is to acquaint freshmen with the facilities of Redpath Library Orientation Manual in learning more about the use of the library are certainly welcome!

## MCGILL PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY

presents

The celebrated heart transplant surgeon of the Dr. Grondin team

DR. GILLES LEPAGE

Friday Oct. 11 5 ¼ 1 P.M.



## TEP POWER!

Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity  
Rushing Smokers

Thurs. Oct. 10 1-9 P.M.  
Fri. Oct. 11 1-9 P.M.

525 PRINCE ARTHUR ST.

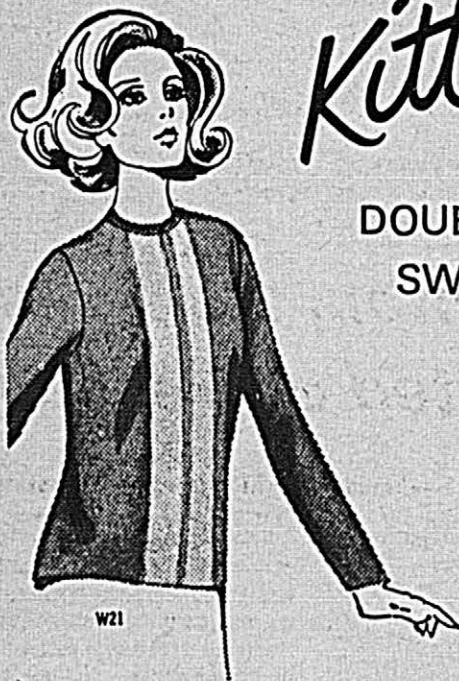
843-5764

## MILANO STRIPES!

Glenayr

*Kitten*

DOUBLE-KNIT  
SWEATERS,  
SKIRTS,  
SLIMS



Fashion loves the Italian look, and you will too, with this chic double-knit long-sleeved pull-over in 100% pure wool. It comes in rich, exciting new colours, and the clever touch is the accentuating Milano stripes in a contrasting shade. A neckline zipper prevents spoiled hairdos. Team it with a Kitten pure wool Wevenit skirt or tapered slims, dyed-to-perfectly-match the new Fall colours. At good shops everywhere!



PURE VIRGIN WOOL

Without this label



it is not a genuine KITTEN.

*judith clark inc.*  
Coats • Suits • Dresses • Bridal Gowns

Dresses from \$22.

2022 PEEL STREET

(next to PEEL METRO entrance)

TEL. 842-2718

## FRESHMEN '68

## LIBRARY ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

## "Who's Afraid of Redpath Library?"

All freshmen are requested to attend a slide presentation on the use of Redpath Library.

Tuesday Oct. 15  
11 am, 1 pm, & 3 pm

Leacock 132

Wednesday Oct. 16  
12 noon & 1 pm

Moyse Hall

3 pm, Leacock 219

## UPPERCLASSMEN WELCOME

"ALL CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED"  
GUARANTEED  
REPAIRS & SERVICE

by  
Certified Mechanics

*Austin*



Renault

*NORAD*

AUTO CO.

Your Westend Austin-MG Dealer  
5710 UPPER LACHINE RD.  
(corner Harvard N.D.G.)  
489-9721

10% Off For Students



## New member joins club

# Soc organizes

A core of thirty students last night joined the recent wave of student groups interested in the betterment of the courses offered at McGill.

The new group is the S.S.U., the Sociology Students Union, which plans to examine the courses offered in sociology, hear grievances from students, and try to promote dialogue between students and faculty, so that course problems which have plagued students for years may somehow be solved.

Both graduate and undergraduate students voiced their opinions at the meeting. Some of the main complaints were the pass-fail marking system and overcrowded or televised lectures which stifle the learning process and fail in teaching students the basic concepts they must assimilate in order to continue in sociology.

The graduate students feel that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain masters or doctoral degrees in sociology because of the constant change in the teaching staff. They also claim that those graduate students who are teaching receive the lowest pay of any faculty at McGill, and that the crowded condition of the classrooms could be alleviated by increasing the number of graduate teaching assistants.

It was pointed out at the meeting that there are only approximately 20 professors to instruct a total of 1700 sociology and anthropology students.

Chairman of the SSU, Barbara Berger, believes very strongly in the theory of the critical university — "the moral obligation of the university for the critical analysis and re-orientation of

society. It is also the moral obligation of the sociology department to criticize the university, since we are in a position, by the very nature of our studies, to observe and analyze relationships between people and groups of people. To remain neutral is to support the status quo".

The SSU now intends to present a manifesto, to be published within the next two weeks, stating its ideology and policies.

## No free U

TORONTO (CUP) — A proposal to turn Ryerson Polytechnical Institute into a free school with an "abolition of all bureaucracy" was defeated by referendum Wednesday.

Students voted 2-1 against council president Dave Maxwell's proposal for a totally free atmosphere for study and replacement of the board of governors and student council by mass meeting which would set major decisions.

Maxwell had said he would resign if students did not accept the "democratization of Ryerson concept", and predicted mass resignations of council members after the referendum defeat.

One quarter of Ryerson students voted in the referendum.

## Give Oxfam

Today between 12 noon and 2 p.m. in the lobby of the Union, funds will be solicited to provide aid to the Biafran people. These funds, whose solicitation is sponsored by Dialogue McGill, will be distributed by Oxfam of Canada.



Union building manager Frank Costi wishes to extend a sincere welcome to all students who are returning to McGill for another year, as well as to those who are here for the first time. He also wishes to advise motorcyclists that machines parked in front of the Union are in violation of fire regulations and will be towed away at the owner's risk and expense.

# Anthropology plans departmental action

by ROBERT WALLACE

Graduate and undergraduate students in anthropology are the latest group to have jumped on the collective-bargaining bandwagon — the Anthropology Action Committee is being formed to protect student interests in the rapidly-changing department.

A meeting yesterday attracted only eight students due to a lack of advance publicity, and was adjourned until next Wednesday at four p.m.

Interim AAC chairman Sherman Luxenburg, a third year Honours anthropology student, out-

lined the main student grievances to be the following:

- lack of freedom allowed to Honours students in the choosing of a program.

- antiquated mass lecture system used in Anthropology 220, an introductory course prerequisite to all others in the department.

- acute shortage of professors and teaching assistants, and the slowness of the administration in responding to departmental requests for more staff. One result of this shortage was the impossibility of establishing tutorials.

- lack of a Major program. The AAC plans to work in close

co-operation with other action groups in the university and a coalition committee will be established under the interim chairmanship of George Beiler.

The decision to form a committee separate from the Sociology Action Committee was made, according to Luxenburg, chiefly because of the likelihood that the two disciplines will separate within a year.

Students will meet with Professor Miller, the anthropology Honours counsellor, on Wednesday, October 23, to discuss proposals for change in the Honours program. The AAC may present a unified set of demands at that time.

## Black Writers Congress Program

### Friday, October 11

3:00 pm Registration  
7:30- 9:00 pm Opening Address by the Chairmen. Messages of Greeting to the Congress  
9:00- 9:30 pm Canada and her Black Community — Rocky Jones

### Saturday, October 12

9:00-10:30 am The History and Economics of Slavery in the New World — C.L.R. James. L-132  
12:00- 1:30 pm The Psychology of Subjugation — Race Relations in the U.S.A. — Alvin Poussaint  
2:30- 4:00 pm The Haitian Revolution and the History of Slave Revolt — C.L.R. James  
4:30- 6:00 pm The Fathers of the Modern Revolt: Garvey etc. — Robert Hill  
9:00- 2:00 am Congress Dance

### Sunday, October 13th

10:00-11:00 am Les Origines et la Signification de la Negritude — René Dépestre  
12:00- 1:30 pm The Civilizations of Ancient Africa — Richard Moore  
2:30- 4:00 pm The Contribution of the Afro-American to American History and Civilization — Le-roi Jones  
4:30- 6:00 pm Racial Discrimination in Britain and the Way Out — Richard Small

### Monday, October 14

10:30-12:00 pm Black Power in the U.S.A. — Stokely Carmichael  
1:30- 3:00 pm The Black Revolution: The Third World and Capitalism — James Forman  
3:30- 6:30 pm Resolutions

Invitations have also been issued to comedians Bill Cosby and Dick Gregory. Gregory is also a candidate for President of the USA. Eldridge Cleaver will not attend the Congress due to a previous commitment with his parole board.

All sessions will be held in the Union Ballroom, except where other location is mentioned.

## Columbia students acquitted of trespass

NEW YORK (CUPI) — Criminal trespass charges against 87 students arrested at Columbia last spring, were dropped Wednesday.

Arthur H. Goldberg, criminal court justice, dismissed the charges despite objections by Manhattan district attorney Frank S. Hogan. The judge warned his decision should not be taken as an indication that the student conduct was "proper or lawful or that repetition of such acts would be regarded as innocence".

The dismissal followed a plea for leniency by the dean of the Columbia law school William C. Warren. The dean said the university has its own discipline procedures for "members of our family who have breached our rules."

The plea was made only for those charged with criminal trespass alone. Leaders of the revolt have charges pending on many other offences, including assault,

inciting to riot and breaking and entering.

The prosecution asked for a continuation of the charges, saying Columbia had been made a "testing ground for those who practice the politics of intimidation, revolution and violence. He questioned whether the university campus lent "immunity" to those arrested.

The remaining 313 cases of criminal trespass come to court next week and, though the district attorney will again press for trial, it is expected they too will be dismissed.

### FRENCH DEPT. STUDENT MEETING

The meeting of students for discussion of democratization of the French Dept. has been changed from this evening to Thur. Oct. 17 in Union 457-458, at 1 pm.



# Keeping them quiet

NEW YORK

The Cox Commission Report of last spring's revolution at Columbia University has done its job well.

What was that job?

Superficially, the Commission did exactly what it says were its terms of reference — to provide a chronology of events and to discuss the underlying causes of the uprising.

But on a deeper and more significant level, its job was very different.

It is possible to draw a parallel with Royal Commissions in Canada. Everyone knows the reality behind most of them. Their purpose is to defuse controversy, avoid trouble and postpone action by promising a through — and always lengthy — examination of a problem.

By the time the report comes out there is seldom any need to act on it. It has already served its purpose. It has gained time for the people who appointed it to do whatever they wanted to do — whether that be to take action, to do nothing or simply to gain a breathing spell.

That was the real job of the Cox Commission at Columbia.

Ironically, the best comment on this body was provided by Columbia's Vice-President, David B. Truman, one of the main actors in last spring's crisis. Truman supported the setting up of the Cox Commission.

In his well-known book on U. S. politics, *The Governmental Process*, Truman has this to say of public hearings and fact-finding commissions:

"The function or uses of the public hearing information, both technical and political, from various actual and potential interest groups to the committee. This is the most familiar function, but probably the least important... A second use is as a propaganda channel through which a public may be extended and its to provide a quasi-ritualistic means of adjusting group conflicts and relieving disturbances through a safety-valve."

How does the "safety-valve" work? Truman writes:

"The public hearing, as we have observed before, fits in with the democratic 'rules of the game'; it conforms to the procedural expectations of the community. For the rank-and-file members, especially those whose involvement in the group's claims is limited or whose overlapping interests include an attachment to 'democratic' methods, the public hearing may facilitate acceptance of almost any legislative product because it has been arrived at 'in the right way', because 'everyone' had a chance to be heard."

These revealing, if cynical, statements were cited last May by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), when the Cox Commission was appointed. SDS this week republished its release of last May. No new comment was necessary.

In short, the Cox Commission has not said anything that was not already known last Spring by every student, faculty member, administrator and trustee on the campus — although there are important things it leave unsaid.

However shocking some of its "revelations" may be to citizens outside the Columbia community, its comments are, to Columbias, shopworn.

The Commission rejects the view "that ascribes the April and May disturbances primarily to a group of student revolutionaries."

Nothing new there.

It says that the avowed objectives of the demonstrations — opposition to Columbia's membership in the Institute for Defence Analysis, the building of a gymnasium in a Harlem public park and university disciplinary methods — "were inadequate causes for an uprising."

Nothing new there. That's been the administration viewpoint from the first day of the crisis.

The Commission declares that "the administration of Columbia's affairs too often conveyed an attitude of authoritarianism and invited distrust."

Nothing new there. Note how the Commission avoids saying Columbia was authoritarian and merely finds it "conveyed an attitude of authoritarianism."

The report says Columbia "has scarcely faced the extraordinary difficulties that face black students."

Nothing new there.

It says that Columbia "was twisted and torn by the forces of political and social revolution outside the University" and "its relations with the community had further deteriorated because of its apparent indifference to the needs and aspirations of its poorer neighbors."

## COLUMBIA

### MAY, 1968



**"The survival of Columbia as a leading university depends upon finding ways of drawing this large and constructive segment of the student body, which supported the strike, back into the stream of university life where it can share in the process of rebuilding."**

— Cox Commission report

Nothing new there.

The report finds that "the desire for student power... was a powerful element of the explosion" and "participation in self-government is a natural human desire."

Nothing new there.

The report concludes that "the survival — literally the survival — of the free university depends upon the entire community's active rejection of disruptive demonstrations."

What university administration has not said that?

This is balanced by a criticism of the police. They "engaged in acts of individual and group brutality for which a layman can see no justification unless it be that the way to restore order in a riot is to terrorize civilians."

Nothing new there, although it might be noted that in the police view the best way to restore order in a riot is precisely to beat people up to "teach them a lesson."

The Commission concludes that "the survival of Columbia as a leading university depends upon finding

### by Drummond Burgess

ways of drawing this large and constructive segment of the student body, which supported the strike, back into the stream of university life where it can share in the process of rebuilding" and the "vital decision rests with the liberal and reform-minded students. They can save or destroy the institution."

And that, of course, is the give-away. The 222 pages of the Cox Commission report can be summed up in three words: Co-opt the moderates.

The report is a typical liberal document. In effect it whitewashes everyone involved — a rap on the knuckles on one page is balanced by a pat on the back on another. The revolution is blamed, in essence, on mistakes and unfortunate circumstances that can be remedied by reforms here and there, for example by letting students influence curriculum.

Then life will be beautiful.

The radical analysis, even the moderate radical analysis (if that's not a contradiction in terms) is very different.

One of the central concerns of radicals at Columbia has been the origin, nature and legitimacy of the university Establishment, and in particular of the self-perpetuating Board of Trustees who, by virtue of the 1810 charter, literally own the university.

The Cox Commission Report, being a liberal, reformist, consensus-seeking document, does not deal with this question.

However, there are two publications on sale this fall at bookstores around Columbia that do deal with the question. One is *Who Rules Columbia?* published by the North American Congress on Latin America; the other is *The Columbia Statement*, adopted by a General Assembly of Columbia SDS on September 12.

*Who Rules Columbia?* analyses the Board of Trustees, examines other powerful administration figures and relates them to the U.S. business community, the U.S. defense community, the U.S. intelligence community, etc.

Some of its chapter headings are: the Real Estate Establishment; International Corporations/Administ-

Continued on page 5

## MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, telephone 875-5512. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage paid at Montreal; Editorial opinions expressed are those of the editors and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at l'Imprimerie Dumont Inc.  
Mark Starowicz.....Editor-in-chief  
John Dufort.....Advertising manager



# THE MACHINE

## L'UNION NATIONALE AND THE FRENCH CANADIANS

*Yesterday, the Union Nationale caucus in Quebec City chose Justice Minister Jean-Jacques Bertrand to succeed the late Daniel Johnson as Premier. What policies will Bertrand follow?*

*How much are these policies determined by the political tradition he is stepping into? In this second of three articles on the history of the Union Nationale party, we outline its early policies, the consolidation of its power,*

*and the exercise of that power.*

*Many questions about what Bertrand will do are answered by the party's history. That history, in many ways, predetermines what he can do.*

### 2- Duplessis and the industrialists

After its victory in 1936, the Union Nationale was to remain in office until 1939, when it was defeated by the Liberals.

In 1944 it returned to power and maintained control over Quebec's administration until 1960, when it was overturned by Jean Lesage's reformed Liberal party.

When the Union Nationale won the election of 1936, the people of Quebec had every reason to believe that it would inaugurate a new era in provincial politics by destroying the control which the English industrialists exercised over the economy and by enacting comprehensive economic and social reforms.

However, the direction proved to be quite different.

The coalition between Maurice Duplessis and Paul Gouin, head of the Action Libérale Nationale group, was effected when Duplessis agreed to adopt all the socio-economic policies espoused by Gouin's group.

Just before the election of 1936, it became apparent to Gouin that Duplessis was more interested in resurrecting the Conservative Party under a new guise than in carrying out the ALN program.

Gouin broke with Duplessis, but most of the ALN group remained. Duplessis was now in total control of the Union Nationale machine.

By the time the Union Nationale took over the provincial administration, it had been transformed from a coalition of reformist elements into a tightly-controlled Duplessis caucus.

Although the radicals had played a vital role in the Union Nationale's victory, Duplessis decided the time had come to curb their influence within the party.

To the complete surprise of the radicals, eight of the fourteen cabinet ministers were former Conservatives although the ALN wing of the original coalition had been by far the stronger one.

Most important, the leading opponents of the trusts and the radical nationalists were excluded from the caucus. Duplessis achieved complete personal domination of the party, creating the power centre of "Le Chef" which survives to this day in the person of Jean-Jacques Bertrand.

The social and political philosophy of Duplessis turned out to be closely akin to that of Taschereau, the former Liberal premier.

It was based on a strong conviction that individual initiative

and private enterprise were progressive forces whose full freedom to develop and expand were essential to the prosperity of the province.

The role of government was not to regulate or control business, but rather to encourage and co-operate with private enterprise in every way.

It became apparent before very long that industrialists had nothing to fear from the new régime in terms of government intervention or radical experiments in labor or social legislation.

The party's election promise to destroy "la dictature économique" was quickly forgotten. Very little was done to eliminate abuses in the financing of large corporations and the world of big business continued to be characterized by interlocking directorates, holding companies, watered stock, and a control exercised by a minority of stockholders.

The major election promise to take the province's most valuable natural resource out of private trusts was reversed and the exploitation continued until René Lévesque nationalised Hydro in 1963.

The unholy alliance between the moderate nationalists and St. James Street was thus consolidated. Duplessis could never have survived without the approval of the English minority and its wealth.

The strong ties which existed between the administration and the industrialists were particularly evident in the more remote parts of the province, such as northern Québec and the Gaspé Peninsula. These were regions where a great deal of postwar development took place.

As a result of certain privileges granted by the government to industries in these areas, many towns were company-dominated. They were, in effect, industrial fiefs, where the word of the company was law, where the employees lived in company houses and shopped in company

stores, and where the company controlled the municipal government.

In return for these privileges the company worked closely with the local Union Nationale party organization and endeavored to see that the employees voted "right" in every election.

The most important concession made to foreign capital was the use of the province's huge resource of iron ore.

It had been known for a number of years that there were iron deposits, perhaps the richest on the continent, in the far northern region. American steel companies became interested in these resources and approached the Union Nationale with proposals for exploiting them.

Duplessis granted them full rights in exchange for a royalty of one cent per ton of ore mined. Just how generous this arrangement was is indicated by the fact that Newfoundland was getting thirty-three cents per ton for the exploitation of similar ore in Labrador.

In the late thirties began the expansion of the Québec labor movement, sparked mostly by the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.) moving in and introducing its industrial brand of trade unionism. Unions did not restrict themselves to issues of wages and working conditions, but adopted the philosophy of democratic socialism, allying with the C.C.F. (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, prairie-based agrarian socialism).

The rapid development of a powerful trade union movement presented the province's industrialists with a new and serious situation.

No longer could they depend on a plentiful supply of cheap and docile labor. During the period 1940-49 there were three times as many workers involved in strikes as there were between 1930 and 1939.

Duplessis' reaction to the development of trade unionism was in keeping with his social philosophy. He only tolerated the unions where they "respected the rights of the employer" and "maintained law and order".

Strikes were, by his definition, breaches of law and order.

Pressing too hard for wages and conditions constituted a violation of the employer's rights.

Stringent application of the Labor Relations Act and bureaucratic obstacles were thrown in

the path of the developing unions, but nevertheless they continued to grow into a potent social force.

The determination of Duplessis to place more stringent governmental controls over the trade union movement became apparent in the 1949 session of the Assembly.

The government introduced "Bill No. 5", whose purpose was to establish a comprehensive labor code.

The proposed code barred union security provisions such as the closed and the union shop; unions or their leaders could be summoned before the provincial courts; before any strike could be called the Labor Relations Board had to arrange a secret strike vote among the employees, a majority of whom had to approve; sympathy strikes and slowdowns were prohibited; firemen, policemen and school-teachers were to submit their grievances to a government-appointed arbitration board whose decision could not be appealed.

The most important and controversial part of the bill was the clause which prohibited unions from having officers or representatives who were "Communists". Otherwise the union would lose its bargaining rights.

The storm of protest raised over this proposed bill forced Duplessis to withdraw it, but only temporarily. Over the next five years a number of bills were passed which together effectively implemented all the original proposals of Bill 5.

To pursue his objectives Duplessis had at his disposal, in the form of the Québec Provincial Police, a more direct method of curbing the unions.

Although in theory the police were above politics, in practice the QPP was Duplessis' private army. The head of the force, as well as the higher officials, were political appointees, and therefore staunch adherents of the party which happened to be in power.

The tactics of the Union Nationale were to send a large contingent of the QPP into any town or area as soon as a strike broke out. On many occasions this action was not taken at the request of the local municipal authority, but at the request of the company involved in the industrial dispute.

The government's rationale for

this was, of course, "the maintenance of law and order".

More often than not, the police were used as strikebreakers, intimidating the workers, arresting the leaders, carrying strikebreakers through picket lines. Frequently, pitched battles broke out between the strikers and the QPP.

One word condemns Duplessis, and his machine: Asbestos.

In 1949 a strike broke out in the Eastern Townships mining town of Asbestos.

This strike is one of the most dramatic episodes in the history

### Notes

Continued from page 4

against the same stone walls that stopped us crucial moments for three years.

All proposals for amendment must be made in time to appear in tomorrow's Daily. The deadline for subamendments is a week from tomorrow. It is the responsibility of every student to see that amendments leading to a democratic, efficient Students' Society are introduced, brought to referendum and passed.

It is particularly the responsibility of President Hajaly, and Vice-president Hyman and Foster. Their record so far is commendable, but unless the question of representation is handled successfully, their claims to be any better than their predecessors will fall.

Robert CHODOS

### NEW DAILY STAFFERS

The cancellation of classes Monday has forced a postponement of the meeting for people wishing to join the Daily till Friday night.

In the meantime, interested students are invited to come to the Daily office anytime in the afternoon during the week and begin work.

**MCGILL  
DAILY**

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3450 McTavish Street, telephone 675-5512. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the editors and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at l'Imprimerie Dumont Inc. Mark Starowicz, Editor-in-chief John Dufort, Advertising manager



## The machine

Continued from page 5

of the Canadian labor movement (the best history of it is "La Grève de l'amiante", by Pierre-Elliott Trudeau).

The strike eventually took on all the appearances of a civil war.

The Asbestos strike arose out of an industrial dispute between several thousand asbestos miners belonging to a Catholic union, and the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, an American-owned concern.

Several months of negotiations had failed to produce a new contract. The workers staged a walkout, which, by the Labor Relations Act, was illegal (the act, however, could delay strikes for up to a year if the government wished to implement all its loopholes).

Shortly after the strike broke out, the Duplessis government sent a force of about 100 provincial police into the town to maintain order.

This action was taken despite the opposition of the town council, which felt that the presence of the police would only aggravate the situation.

However, the strike went on without incident for two months, when the company suddenly announced it planned to bring in workers from other towns to take over the strikers' jobs.

In reaction to this announcement, the strikers immediately threw up a picket line around the plant — an illegal action, as the strike was technically against the law itself.

The workers then blocked all roads to the town to prevent the strikebreakers from entering. This led to a clash with the provincial police, who acted with unprecedented brutality against the strikers and fired tear gas at those who weren't even involved in the clash.

In retaliation, several of the policemen were disarmed and beaten up and their cars overturned.

The police called for reinforcements and the next morning a large contingent of men from nearby Sherbrooke converged on Asbestos armed with rifles and tear gas.

Upon the arrival of the reinforcements, the police called a meeting of the townspeople in front of the church and the Riot Act was read. This was an illegal move, as the Act is only supposed to be read to a crowd already in a state of riot.

They then proceeded to inaugurate a week-long reign of terror in the town. Wholesale arrest were made in restaurants,

on the streets, in church hall, in stores and private homes.

Although there were very few cases of resisting arrest, some of the strikers were beaten up with a violence that shocked newspapermen — and then the real story of Asbestos began to make headlines across Canada.

People were arrested and held for forty-eight hours without any charge being brought against them; those arrested were prevented from seeing their lawyers for several days; reporters and photographers taking pictures of the brutality were themselves beaten up.

The naked brutality the Union Nationale sanctioned in Asbestos, together with its restrictive labor legislation, aroused the anta-

gonism of all sectors of the labor movement.

In 1962 Asbestos was almost re-enacted by the textile strike in Louisville, outside Montreal — the same pattern of QPP intervention, police violence, arbitrary arrests.

The three major labor movements in Québec formed a coalition to fight Bill 5 and the restrictive policies the Union Nationale continued to introduce.

A breakdown of the Union Nationale's electoral support poses a paradox:

In a highly industrialized and urbanized province like Québec, with a steadily growing working class and a militant trade union movement, a party of unrestricted free enterprise, openly colla-

borating with foreign industrialists, and partial to farming interests, was able to obtain the support of a majority of voters in French-speaking urban areas, including a large number of working class districts.

Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that the Union Nationale under Duplessis, in spite of its economic policies, was not just another conservative party.

It was also a nationalist party, and as such emerged in the 1940's as the uncompromising champion of the French-Canadian point of view on several issues.

These issues arose out of the strong opposition of the Québec voter to three different aspects of federal government policy from 1939 onward:

— the decision to commit Canada to participation in World War II,

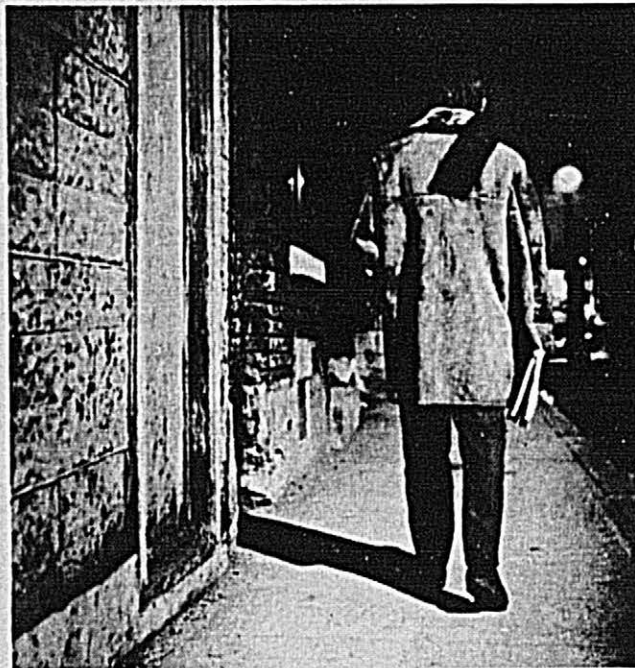
— the growing centralization of power in the hands of the federal government at the expense of the provinces — an attitude on the part of the Ottawa government towards the growth of "Communist activities" which many French Canadians considered to be complacent and negative.

In these factors lay the source of Duplessis' support, as his strength lay in the alliance with foreign industrial interests.

These factors dominate the Union Nationale still.

In them lie some of the seeds of the current national constitution dispute.

# This student failed his exams!



## ...Can you afford to take the same risk?

400,000 students in Quebec and throughout the world have found the solution to the biggest of all academic problems . . . time to read all of the prescribed texts as well as all of the additional outside recommended material . . .

### EDUCATIONAL BREAKTHROUGH . . .

A unique discovery which in only 8 short weeks (that may be concurrent with your present studies) enables you to read and study 3 times faster with better retention than you now enjoy.

### YOU'RE INVITED . . .

To attend a free presentation and documentary film. This seminar is open to all students and professors who are interested in reading faster and better.

### FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN . . .

- Read all of the prescribed texts in the first term.
- Do 3 times the outside reading than you believed possible with better recall.
- Read 3 times faster than you do now, having access to 3 times the background material in preparation of exams and tests.
- Read everything you now read and review it three times in the time it now takes you to accomplish it once . . . without eye fatigue.
- Not only complete your homework, but have plenty of time left over for that recreational reading you have been putting off for years.

### COMMENTS FROM SOME OF OUR QUEBEC GRADUATES:

"Greater reading speed and efficiency means a greater amount of knowledge and/or a saving of time." Alton RADLEY, Agricultural Major, MacDonald College — 1570 w.p.m.

"I did not believe it at first either . . . I definitely recommend this course to others." Ian R. RUDNIKOFF, Law Student, McGill University — 1670 w.p.m.

"It can open a new world in learning . . . it can make the difference of my entire future." Dan FEWTRILL, Student, Dorval High School — 2320 w.p.m.

"It's a well-planned, complete course; it trained me not only to read fast, but also to understand and remember a wide range of subject matter." David F. COPELAND, Medical Student, McGill University — 2764 w.p.m.

"It should be part of every academic curriculum. It has given me more efficient study habits." Robert MYRAN, Sir George Williams University — 3950 w.p.m.

The average reading speed of these students at the beginning of the course was 255 words per minute.

### HOW TO BECOME A DYNAMIC READER . . .

There is one 3-hour session per week. You select the week day of your choice and attend on that day for 8 consecutive weeks. You must devote one hour per day to home practice.

### GUARANTEE

Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics guarantees to increase the reading efficiency of each student at least three times, according to the beginning and ending tests, or will refund the entire tuition. This refund is conditional upon the student's having attended all the required classes, accomplished the required hours of homework and followed the directions of his instructor.

Attend a

## FREE PRESENTATION,

with a documentary film

MONDAY, October 7

TUESDAY, October 8

THURSDAY, October 10

FRIDAY, October 11

SATURDAY, October 12

at 6:00 and 7:30 P.M.

CONVENTION FLOOR  
QUEEN ELIZABETH HOTEL

English courses are given in Quebec City, Ottawa, Montreal and all other major cities in Canada.

For more information, please call

**844-1941**

### MAIL TODAY

McGill Daily

Without obligation, please mail me more information about your course.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

TEL.: \_\_\_\_\_

evelyn  
wood  
reading  
dynamics  
institute

There are over 125 EWRD Institutes in the U.S. and in Canada



205 SHERBROOKE STREET W.  
MONTREAL, P.Q. TEL.: 844-1941

FURNISHED  
APARTMENTS  
DOWNTOWN

Minutes from McGill  
University

1½ - 2½ Room  
Apartments  
Short-term leases

3455 Durocher  
844-1965



## The machine

Continued from page 5

of the Canadian labor movement (the best history of it is "La Grève de l'amiante", by Pierre-Elliott Trudeau).

The strike eventually took on all the appearances of a civil war.

The Asbestos strike arose out of an industrial dispute between several thousand asbestos miners belonging to a Catholic union, and the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, an American-owned concern.

Several months of negotiations had failed to produce a new contract. The workers staged a walkout, which, by the Labor Relations Act, was illegal (the act, however, could delay strikes for up to a year if the government wished to implement all its loopholes).

Shortly after the strike broke out, the Duplessis government sent a force of about 100 provincial police into the town to maintain order.

This action was taken despite the opposition of the town council, which felt that the presence of the police would only aggravate the situation.

However, the strike went on without incident for two months, when the company suddenly announced it planned to bring in workers from other towns to take over the strikers' jobs.

In reaction to this announcement, the strikers immediately threw up a picket line around the plant — an illegal action, as the strike was technically against the law itself.

The workers then blocked all roads to the town to prevent the strikebreakers from entering. This led to a clash with the provincial police, who acted with unprecedented brutality against the strikers and fired tear gas at those who weren't even involved in the clash.

In retaliation, several of the policemen were disarmed and beaten up and their cars overturned.

The police called for reinforcements and the next morning a large contingent of men from nearby Sherbrooke converged on Asbestos armed with rifles and tear gas.

Upon the arrival of the reinforcements, the police called a meeting of the townspeople in front of the church and the Riot Act was read. This was an illegal move, as the Act is only supposed to be read to a crowd already in a state of riot.

They then proceeded to inaugurate a week-long reign of terror in the town. Wholesale arrest were made in restaurants,

on the streets, in church hall, in stores and private homes.

Although there were very few cases of resisting arrest, some of the strikers were beaten up with a violence that shocked newspapermen — and then the real story of Asbestos began to make headlines across Canada.

People were arrested and held for forty-eight hours without any charge being brought against them; those arrested were prevented from seeing their lawyers for several days; reporters and photographers taking pictures of the brutality were themselves beaten up.

The naked brutality the Union Nationale sanctioned in Asbestos, together with its restrictive labor legislation, aroused the anta-

gonism of all sectors of the labor movement.

In 1962 Asbestos was almost re-enacted by the textile strike in Louisville, outside Montreal — the same pattern of QPP intervention, police violence, arbitrary arrests.

The three major labor movements in Québec formed a coalition to fight Bill 5 and the restrictive policies the Union Nationale continued to introduce.

A breakdown of the Union Nationale's electoral support poses a paradox:

In a highly industrialized and urbanized province like Québec, with a steadily growing working class and a militant trade union movement, a party of unrestricted free enterprise, openly colla-

borating with foreign industrialists, and partial to farming interests, was able to obtain the support of a majority of voters in French-speaking urban areas, including a large number of working class districts.

Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that the Union Nationale under Duplessis, in spite of its economic policies, was not just another conservative party.

It was also a nationalist party, and as such emerged in the 1940's as the uncompromising champion of the French-Canadian point of view on several issues.

These issues arose out of the strong opposition of the Quebec voter to three different aspects of federal government policy from 1939 onward:

— the decision to commit Canada to participation in World War II,

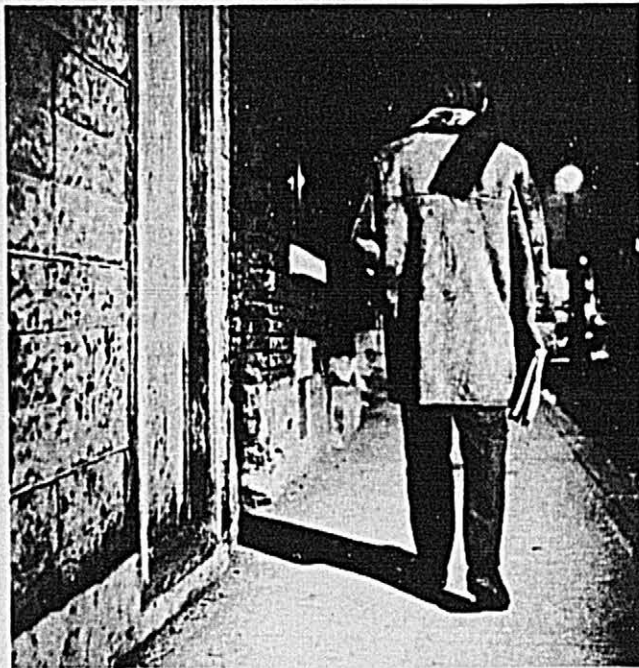
— the growing centralization of power in the hands of the federal government at the expense of the provinces — an attitude on the part of the Ottawa government towards the growth of "Communist activities" which many French Canadians considered to be complacent and negative.

In these factors lay the source of Duplessis' support, as his strength lay in the alliance with foreign industrial interests.

These factors dominate the Union Nationale still.

In them lie some of the seeds of the current national constitution dispute.

# This student failed his exams!



## ...Can you afford to take the same risk?

400,000 students in Quebec and throughout the world have found the solution to the biggest of all academic problems . . . time to read all of the prescribed texts as well as all of the additional outside recommended material . . .

### EDUCATIONAL BREAKTHROUGH . . .

A unique discovery which in only 8 short weeks (that may be concurrent with your present studies) enables you to read and study 3 times faster with better retention than you now enjoy.

### YOU'RE INVITED . . .

To attend a free presentation and documentary film. This seminar is open to all students and professors who are interested in reading faster and better.

### FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN . . .

- Read all of the prescribed texts in the first term.
- Do 3 times the outside reading than you believed possible with better recall.
- Read 3 times faster than you do now, having access to 3 times the background material in preparation of exams and tests.
- Read everything you now read and review it three times in the time it now takes you to accomplish it once . . . without eye fatigue.
- Not only complete your homework, but have plenty of time left over for that recreational reading you have been putting off for years.

### COMMENTS FROM SOME OF OUR QUEBEC GRADUATES:

"Greater reading speed and efficiency means a greater amount of knowledge and/or a saving of time." Alton RADLEY, Agricultural Major, MacDonald College — 1570 w.p.m.

"I did not believe it at first either . . . I definitely recommend this course to others." Ian R. RUDNIKOFF, Law Student, McGill University — 1670 w.p.m.

"It can open a new world in learning . . . It can make the difference of my entire future." Dan FEWTRILL, Student, Dorval High School — 2320 w.p.m.

"It's a well-planned, complete course; it trained me not only to read fast, but also to understand and remember a wide range of subject matter." David F. COPELAND, Medical Student, McGill University — 2764 w.p.m.

"It should be part of every academic curriculum. It has given me more efficient study habits." Robert MYRAN, Sir George Williams University — 3950 w.p.m.

The average reading speed of these students at the beginning of the course was 256 words per minute.

### HOW TO BECOME A DYNAMIC READER . . .

There is one 3-hour session per week. You select the week day of your choice and attend on that day for 8 consecutive weeks. You must devote one hour per day to home practice.

### GUARANTEE

Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics guarantees to increase the reading efficiency of each student at least three times, according to the beginning and ending tests, or will refund the entire tuition. This refund is conditional upon the student's having attended all the required classes, accomplished the required hours of homework and followed the directions of his instructor.

### Attend a

## FREE PRESENTATION,

with a documentary film

MONDAY, October 7  
TUESDAY, October 8  
THURSDAY, October 10  
FRIDAY, October 11  
SATURDAY, October 12  
at 6:00 and 7:30 P.M.

CONVENTION FLOOR  
QUEEN ELIZABETH HOTEL

English courses are given in Quebec City, Ottawa, Montreal and all other major cities in Canada.

For more information, please call

**844-1941**

### MAIL TODAY

McGill Daily

Without obligation, please mail me more information about your course.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

TEL.: \_\_\_\_\_

evelyn  
wood  
reading  
dynamics  
institute

There are over 125 EWRD Institutes in the U.S. and in Canada



205 SHERBROOKE STREET W.  
MONTREAL, P.Q. TEL.: 844-1941

FURNISHED  
APARTMENTS  
DOWNTOWN

Minutes from McGill  
University

1½ - 2½ Room  
Apartments  
Short-term leases

3455 Durocher  
844-1965





# The unrocked boat

by  
MARK  
STAROWICZ

There is a news blockage in Montreal.

That blockage affects not only the readers of the English press in this city, but serves to prevent the transmission of vital information from Montreal to the rest of Canada.

There are two reasons for this news blockage: The Gazette, and The Montreal Star.

The Gazette pursues the most conscious policy of holding back news. It frequently refuses to cover events it feels should not be taking place.

The Montreal Star contributes to the news blockage less through any conscious policy of distortion and omission than through incompetence.

The existence of the news blockage is openly admitted by Star and Gazette reporters themselves.

The point was best made in William Weintraub's merciless satire of The Gazette, *Why Rock The Boat?* Weintraub, a former Gazette reporter wrote about a newspaper "The Witness" in his book, but the disguise is so thin that characters were and are still easily recognizable as The Gazette's bosses. In *Why Rock The Boat* Weintraub refers to the news blockage:

"A newspaperman is a glamorous person only in proportion to the amount of news that he is able to withhold from the public; newspapermen really know what is going on, but once this knowledge is made public it becomes trite.

"When it came to what was happening behind the scenes in Montreal,

no one knew more than Witnessmen, and, because of the newspaper's fortunate policy, they were allowed to keep most of it to themselves. This made them fascinating raconteurs, much sought after for conversation."

The character of the news that is blocked differs in the Star and The Gazette.

The Montreal Star has for several years been blessed with a newspaperman's dream — a publisher who basically doesn't give a damn what his paper runs so long as it doesn't offend God, Queen and Country. Normally, this would lead to increased independence for the news staff, and a better paper. This is not how it turned out.

For the journalistic competence of the intermediate stratum of The Star's management in this period would not have met the standards of the Outremont High School Rostrum. Men like former Editor-in-Chief George Ferguson, Executive Editor Walter O'hearn (of Mrs. Mulcahy fame and calibre), former Managing Editor John Mill and "Dangling Dick" Haviland, the City Editor, have battled ceaselessly to keep the news columns of The Star dull, predictable, pedestrian and as devoid of real content as they could get away with.

The Star has had (apart from a hefty list of deadwood) reporters who could have produced a vibrant newspaper during these years, but the black pencils of these editors dangled heavily over their copy and assur-

ed the continuance of this gentle mediocrity.

Then there is The Gazette.

The people who read The Gazette, like the people who put it out, tend to ignore the wire-service copy that is thrown is as a grudging concession to the existence of the real world and often takes up most of the front page. The important things in The Gazette are the summaries of service-club speeches and "human interest" stories that pass for local coverage, the editorials on the evils of government spending and higher taxes, the predictions of an upswing in the business cycle and detailed reports of the social gatherings of the Westmount rich. These insertions are of great interest to the directors of Eaton's and Simpson's, who want to make sure that the columns that keep their ads from bumping contain only material that meets their standards of accuracy and propriety of interpretation.

At the summit, brooding like a gentle father over the prodigal paths the world has chosen to follow, sits President and Publisher Charles H. Peters. He is known to his loyal staff simply as "Chicken Charlie". He has a vision of what the world should look like, and sees that no foreign intrusions such as facts ever mar the presentation of that vision in his paper.

Below him sits Edgar Andrew Collard, Editor-in-Chief and foremost interpreter of the Peters ideology. A painfully shy and retiring man, he has never harmed a fly in his daily editorials, and instead

sits sullenly in his fourth floor office under the shadow of the greatest tragedy of his life, the turn of the century.

But Mr. Collard, who has written several books on Canadian trivia, has no authority beyond the power to write his editorials and choose which of his friends' Letters to the Editor he will print today.

The real power on the news-side of the paper is John Meyer, who rose rapidly from being a humble finance reporter to being an even humbler Managing Editor. To his reporting staff, he is "Gelatin John." He is the hatchet man who performs the gargantuan task of rewriting history as it happens. Having little inclination for subtlety, he is frequently seen standing over a reporter's shoulder suggesting the proper phraseologies that might be assumed.

The other prevailing power, from the financial and managerial side, is General Manager Harry "The Butcher" Larkin, a bullmoose of a man who believes the only worthwhile reading matter in a newspaper is the balance sheet, and that news should be governed accordingly.

These are the men behind the news blockage in the English language press. On the basis of the information gathered by their operations, English Canada forms much of its reaction to what is happening in this complex province.

And many of these men have an interest in influencing what kind of information comes out of Québec...

## Columbia...

Continued from page 4

ering the Empire; Columbia and the U.S. Intelligence Network; the Defence-Research Nexus; National Corporations/Administering the Home Country; and Institutional Expansion.

It is impossible to summarize all chapters in an article, but it is worth looking at the way in which one group of real estate operators has been able to make use of Columbia.

Let us begin with member of the Board of Trustees Percy Uris. Uris is chairman of the board of Uris Buildings Corporation, and, in addition to being a trustee, is chairman of Columbia's finance committee.

Also on the Board of Trustees are a director of Uris Buildings Corporation, Adrian Massie, and a long-time financial adviser to Uris, Benjamin Bittenweiser, partner in the investment firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. This company has underwritten every stock and bond issue of Uris since it became a public corporation in 1960.

Still another director of Uris Buildings Corporation, Courtney Brown, functions as Dean of the Business School (The business school building is named Uris Hall).

Another trustee associated with Uris is William E. Peterson, president of Irving Trust Co. Irving loaned Uris Buildings Corporation \$22,500,000 on June 13, 1967 to construct a building on Wall Street for the First National City Bank, of which Columbia trustee Alan Temple is director and vice-president. The site for the building was leased from Columbia.

Reportedly allied with Uris are Columbia's Treasurer, William Bloor, and his brother James Bloor (director of Rockland County Bank, controlled by Irving Trust. There is a long story about real estate manoeuvres by Uris and by Columbia in Rockland County, too detailed to recount here. Uris owns a 220-acre site

on which Columbia had an option but turned down. Columbia subsequently acquired the option to buy a 545-acre tract close by.)

Another giant real estate project, this time in the Columbia area, is the Piers Area Development plan, slated for the region between 125th and 135th streets in Harlem.

Who Rules Columbia? says that with this development, not yet approved by the City, "the City will first condemn and assemble the land and then resell it to Columbia University. Courtney Brown, Dean of the Business School, is presently raising the needed funds. The University will contract with Uris Buildings Corp. (of which Brown is a director and stockholder) to construct a building with three million square feet of flat industrial space (most suitable for high-technology firms) and 800,000 square feet of research space." Above the industrial section 270 units of middle income housing will be built — 1000 of which will be reserved for Columbia faculty.

A Harlem Black front has been formed to offset any adverse Harlem reaction such as occurred with the construction of the Columbia gym in Morningside Park.

When it is kept in mind that 60 per cent of Columbia's endowment is in real estate, that the university is one of the largest real estate holders in New York and that the Board of Trustees is in no way accountable to the Columbia community for its activities, these wheelings and dealings are not without interest.

Needless to say, the liberal Cox Commission Report makes no attempt to discuss this real estate nexus, itself only part of the powerful Columbia Establishment.

Because it does not deal with such basic questions, the Cox Commission is a superficial document (although this does not necessarily impugn the sincerity and integrity of its authors, who presumably assume it would be fruitless to meddle with the basic power-structure, to which, indeed, they belong).

The Cox Commission goes a long way in approving the concept of "participatory democracy" in some university activities, including curriculum.

But Columbia radicals have left "participatory democracy" far behind.

As SDS's Columbia Statement puts it:

"We maintain that Columbia cannot of itself become a democratic institution, while capitalism as a whole remains intact. What some people call local control, or participatory democracy, does not — we have found from experience in the civil rights movement — advance the cause of freedom. For the conduct of local institutions depends on the operation of the entire market system... Control of the University is exercised not through faculty councils or student unions, but through the mode of production in society, through capitalism... We believe that anything less than a socialist struggle is doomed to fail. In a sense, the whole society must be won before we can win the part."

But no one should underestimate the effectiveness of the Cox Commission Report.

As a liberal document, it offers many students all that they desire at their present level of social consciousness, a chance to participate in the internal affairs of the university.

Unless the Board of Trustees and the Administration decide — as in the past — that it isn't worth the time and trouble to bother co-opting the students, it is quite likely that the spirit of the Cox Commission Report will bring at least a temporary peace to Columbia.

After all, if you're a big real estate wheeler and dealer, what better than to occupy the time of over-energetic students and junior faculty than by letting them fool around with curriculum and dormitory housing and cafeteria swindles.

It's almost as effective a way of keeping the natives quiet as panty-raids and Friday night fraternity orgies.





Daily photo by MORRIS ALTMER

**CTA 102: Unidentified flying object hovers above dumbstruck witnesses at Activities Night. The object flew about the Currie Gym for a few seconds before crashing through a window and zapping into outer space. The crowd went wild. Other attractions were also featured.**

# Apathy greets proposal for SGWU government

by ROBERT MILLER

Reaction to the proposal to create a Senate of 54 members, 11 of them students, at Sir George Williams University, varied from "meaningless to 'hopeful'" to conspicuous silence.

"Students don't give a damn" said Executive Vice-President Manny Kalles.

One council member termed this year's students "the most apathetic in years". Kalles, in referring to the proposals, stated that it was "a proposal, not THE proposal".

A decision concerning the Senate will be reached finally in January, after various university bodies have submitted their own proposals. The Joint Committee on University Affairs, composed of four of the top people from the administration, faculty, and student body, will make the final recommendation, and acceptance of its report by the Administration is virtually assured.

Terming the proposals "half decent now", Kalles guessed that the eventual Senate will be comprised of around one quarter students, with administration and faculty sharing the remaining positions. He ruled out a pos-

sible student majority, stating that if the university was run by the students, "it would go to hell in six months. The aim is for gradual assumption of an influencing voice over a period of years, so that the powerlessness felt by students will be eliminated. That alone won't solve anything, but the university will have the necessary channels of communication open."

He finds the administration accessible. "I'm more disillusioned by the council, by the people elected and those doing the electing than I am about the faculty or the administration."

While pessimistic about the current electorate's willingness to change, he cited several exciting groups — among them, a Department of Education which is being created will deal with course content and a number of experimental projects.

From the opposite side of the void of apathy came negative comments from Murray Smith, chairman of Commfr, an activist body at Sir George, who called the proposals "worse than a sell-out."

Another position was articulated by Max Ross, a sociology student, who stated that the report was "completely irrelevant". He found encouraging last year's politicization of West Indian and Negro students, and the conti-

nuance of Sir George's Internationalists. He compared the strict discipline of this Maist group to the lack of commitment in Commfr.

"We want change but we don't know how to get it" is the general attitude here. To change the system in the university, attacking the facilities shortage, the professors, the course content, the very structure of the university — who's in the Senate, Board of Governors, Councils — are not the levels to do it. The change must be effected in the very nature of the capitalist society.

The fault doesn't lie with the University because, for example, there is no way that the education of a commerce student, who is being conditioned to join a business corporation, can be changed from what it is.

The fundamental premise of our society is money. The legitimization of the capitalist society is the pre-university education institution which is about ten times more repressive than any other institution, excepting the penal system.

"The 'how' question of education is important, but it is the 'why' — the question being asked concerning the motives of the educational structure — that is vital. The meaning of not only the university but the entire society is at stake."

## CLASSIFIED

### FOR SALE

**C.I.C. LAB COAT SALE:** proceeds go to Scholarship Fund. Your support is needed. Daily 12-2, main lobby, Otto Maass.

**LAB COATS** now on sale: Room 129, McIntyre Bldg. All sizes available including ladies coats. Open 8:30 am - 4:30 pm.

**FRATERNITIES** — Local firm invites calls for: pins, insignia and sportswear. Samples available. We give excellent service. Call or write: T.T.T. Enterprises, 4300 Bourret, Suite 102, Montreal — 731-8626.

**FIRST YEAR** Engineering books: brand new Graphics — Levens \$8, Calculus — Thomas \$10. Phone 933-3998, Mike.

**STEREO TAPE RECORDER**, excellent condition, TV 23", dressing-table, coffee-table, furniture and household electrical appliances. Bargain prices: Phone 288-6732 in mornings.

**RECORD PLAYER:** British made Arrow, 3 speed. Auto-record changer. Lid unhooked to become stereo speaker. Separate volume controls. Excellent Cond. \$40. or best offer, Bill, after 7, 334-6129.

**1966 HONDA 65** cycle for sale. Excellent condition, 2000 miles. Must sell — call Alan, evenings, 845-9763.

**ACTUAL LAB TESTS HAVE CONFIRMED IT:** C.I.C. lab coats have 23% fewer holes. Get yours today. Main lobby, Otto Maass, 12-2.

**BEAUTIFUL** book or display cases for sale. Best offer. Hand made of white oak and mahogany, on view at main floor of Student Centre — see Frank Costi, Building Manager.

**SKI EQUIPMENT:** "Hart Holiday" metal skis (205 cms.) 2 years. Rieker clip boots. 1 year. Excellent condition. Call Stephen: 488-7838 (eves.)

**CONTINENTAL BED** — \$20.00, armchair — \$35.00, McGill jacket — \$10.00. All in excellent condition. Call 861-1273.

**ELECTRIC GUITAR** — Aria hollow-body with two pick-ups, double cutaway; excellent condition. For you a special, \$119.95. 481-4618.

**'63 RENAULT** Gordini. Radio, winter tires, good condition, very inexpensive, must sell. Call Marcus - 844-0456.

**1968 JAWA 175 c.c.** motorcycle. 2000 miles. Excellent condition — must sell — any reasonable offer will be considered. Evenings: 738-2586.

**UMBRELLAS**, all types, top quality at student rates. Call 737-4026. After 6.

**6 SPANISH 111 BOOKS** for sale. Reasonable prices. Call Madeline at 735-3151 after 6.

**YAMAHA 250 YD55**, 1968. Excellent mental and physical condition. Stock including 5-port cylinders. Carrier with backrest. Flashers: \$585 733-9484.

**VW-64**, new tires, new clutch, radio, gas heater, \$700. Phone 486-8376, 8-11pm.

### HOUSING

**STUDENT WANTED TO SHARE** with two others 8 room apartment 15 minutes walk from McGill. Own room, \$10, wk. 288-9937.

**STUDENT WANTED** to live in private home. Light housework and babysitting in exchange for room & board. TMR district. References: 739-5922.

**YOUNG GENTLEMAN (28)**, European, wants to share splendid 4 1/2 (20th floor) in the "Belle Rive Acres" with English speaking student or young professional. Own bedroom and bathroom; also park, marina, Olympic indoor pool, sauna, etc. very quiet. Asking \$55, monthly. Sole possible disadvantage: 25 min from downtown with metro-bus. For information: 688-6391.

**ONE OR TWO MALES** wanted, to share with one other, inexpensive apartment, after 5, 844-5129.

**GIRL WANTED** to share 3 1/2 room furnished apartment. Central location, swimming pool, sauna. Call 288-1505 after 6 p.m.

**MODERN HIGH RISE** palatial 4 1/2 room apt. with garage; 200.00. 845-0480 or see Supt. 3433 Durocher, Apt. 401.

**TO SHARE** 3 1/2 room apartment, with 3rd year Psych. student. Own bedroom, furnished, \$35, month. Call 844-9061, anytime.

**3-1/2 ROOMS** close to McGill. Unfurnished, \$70 per month. Phone 845-0407.

**FEMALE STUDENT:** Room available Oct. 18. Convenient location, kitchen, privileges, clean linens. Furnished. Call 849-3158.

**SUBLET** 4 1/2 room apartment, 15 minutes walk from campus. October rent free. Call days 392-5921; evenings 489-9931.

### LOST

**A PAIR OF GLASSES** with case at L229 yesterday. Please kindly inform Ho. Rm 732, Molson Hall, 842-0879.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION REFORMED!** All African students urged to join. Non-African students most welcome. See us at Activities Night.

**BLACKOUT ON TEPI** Smokers are rushing by themselves. No assistance from beer or frats needed. In sympathy — Harry H. Ash.

**JOHN!** I saw Pamela last night at Les Concerts Universitaires with someone else! 5 great concerts — 7.50 and 10.00. Ties unnecessary but clean levis please! Next concert — October 22 with Decker, Alarie and The Montreal Symphony. Union Box Office or Place des Arts — 842-2112.

**WHAT'S GOING ON IN BIAFRA?** Chris Ozumba and Larry Nwakwesi (Montreal Bifran Association) Friday, Oct. 11, 1 p.m. Leacock 26.

**TAU EPSILON PHI FRATERNITY RUSHING SMOKERS** — Thur. + Fri., Oct. 10 and 11th. 1 - 9 p.m. 525 Prince Arthur. (843-5764) All welcome!

**CHORAL SOCIETY:** If interested and enthusiastic, come (re) discover us 5 p.m. Tuesday Oct. 15, Union Ballroom, Thursday Oct. 17, Presbyterian College.

**CONFIDENTIAL TO LARRY,** I sure got stumped at Freshman Reception. Please call the H. W. Snapper.

**ALISA** — Return soonest. A bad workman always blames his tool.

**WHO'S AFRAID OF REDPATH LIBRARY??** Showtimes, Tuesday, Oct. 15 — 11, 1 or 3 (Leacock) 132 Wednesday, Oct. 16 — 12, 1 (Moyle Hall) 3 (L219)

**POEM TO LISA, ALISA & HERBIE:** There was a young lady called Lisa. Who had a friend also A — Lisa — Did naughtily write / And did thereby excite / Herbie — the Awl rampant and gezzar, Herman.

**CONFIDENTIAL TO KARIN:** All is lost. Plan to influence frat policies from bedroom destroyed. Return at once to C.C.H.S. A.H.

### RIDES

**RIDE WANTED TO BOSTON** and back for Thanksgiving. Willing share expenses. Call Sally Weinrich, 935-8523.

**RIDE FOR ONE TO TORONTO** Thanksgiving Friday pm and/or return Tuesday pm. Will share gas and driving. Heather 845-0409.

**WANTED THANKSGIVING WEEKEND** to Toronto. Leaving Friday to Toronto and/or Windsor, one or both ways. Evenings: 849-5445.

**RIDE NEEDED TO BOSTON** or Nashua this weekend. Will share expenses. Call Lorne, 875-2160 Loc. 442 or evenings, 522-1045.

**PASSENGERS WANTED**, from St. Eustache, Laval West, Ste. Dorothee area to McGill, 5 days. Call Nadine after 7 p.m. 473-9266.

### TUTORING

**THE GREAT FRENCHMAN** from Paris is here to give French lessons to pretty co-ed WASPs. If you cannot translate into French phone Charles, 288-1988.

**TUTORING AVAILABLE** in any first year, math course or Calculus 214 from fourth year math student. Rate to be discussed. Contact Jeffrey Lubin at 932-6456.

**MATH:** Senior Science student available for calculus, linear algebra, and all lower year courses. Call Gilles: 737-1307 or 737-1433.

**SANSKRIT:** Classes available for Beginners in Sanskrit. Contact Prof. Stevenson, Faculty of Divinity.

### WANTED

**2 SEXY BOYS** need sexy girls with apartment, car, money, and lust. Contact: Albert, 843-6108, Stephan, 842-5576.

**ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA** — not older than 1965 — must be in good condition. Contact Dinah 256-5114; between 7-9 pm.

# SAVE 50%

## ...and be 100% informed

Canada's mining industry continues to grow at a hectic rate and outpaces all other industrial groups. The future calls for accelerated expansion.

By knowing the facts, and they appear each Thursday in The Northern Miner, you can keep abreast of the mining industry and what it means to Canada. Read all the news of all the mines — all the metals.

A special \$5.00 per year subscription rate (regular price \$10.00 per year) is offered to University students.

Take advantage of this special student offer.

Complete the coupon below and mail it today or write for a specimen copy.

## The Northern Miner

CANADA'S NATIONAL MINING NEWSPAPER

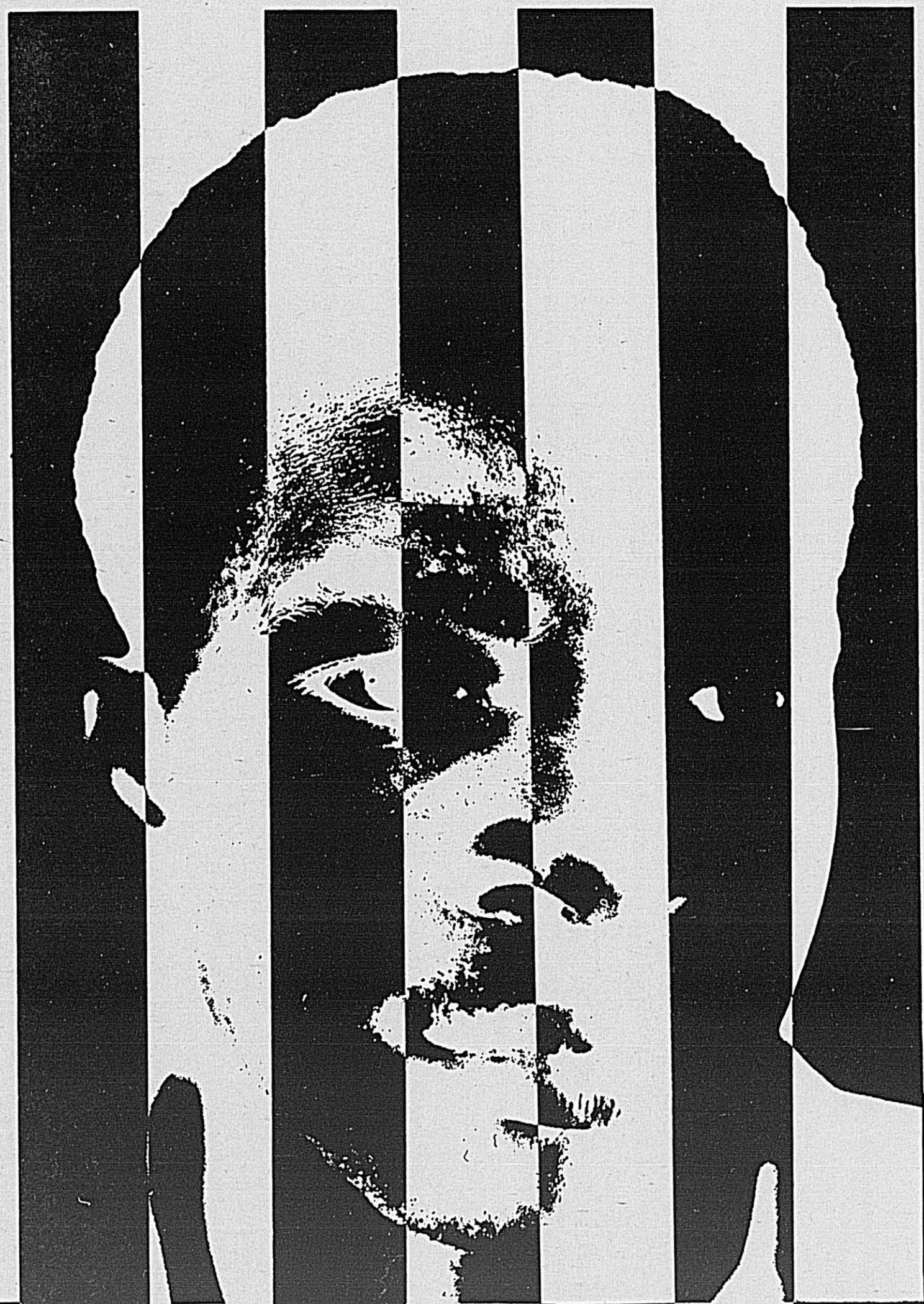
77 RIVER STREET — TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

Please send me one year's subscription to The Northern Miner at the special student subscription rate of \$5.00. Remittance enclosed.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_  
University \_\_\_\_\_  
Faculty \_\_\_\_\_ Year of Graduation \_\_\_\_\_



# Black Liberation



the Review

McGill Daily supplement Oct. 11, 1968



*"At the present moment, the struggle between the oppressed and the oppressors is bordering on total racial war."*

## Notes on the black man in the New World

**T**HEY want us for their slaves, and think nothing of murdering us in order to subject us to that wretched condition — therefore, if there is an attempt made by us, kill or be killed... it is no more harm for you to kill a man who is trying to kill you than it is for you to take a drink of water when thirsty."

H. Rap Brown?

Stokely Carmichael?

No, that was written in 1829, by a young black militant named David Walker. White men have created a fantasy — the myth of black men passive and dormant until suddenly awakened by the Civil Rights movement of the sixties.

The black liberation movement is not an event, it is an historical process. Black men in America have been rebelling against their oppressed condition since 1619, when they first were enslaved and brought from Africa.

1808: under the leadership of Gabriel Prosser and Jack Bowler, black slaves attached Richmond, Virginia. Thirty were executed.

1831: Large scale black insurrection in South-hampton County, Virginia led by Nat Turner. Sixty whites and 100 blacks died. Twenty slaves were subsequently hanged.

1834: Joseph Cinque led a revolt on the slave ship Amistad. The crew and captain were killed; fifty-four slaves were freed.

1866: Outbursts of "race riots" across the country.

1915-17: Black revolts in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia.

And the list continues:

In the late nineteenth century at the same time that Booker T. Washington was preaching his Uncle Tom philosophy (the Let's Find Out How to Make Whitey Happy book, made easy to read for illiterate black men), outspoken critic W.E. DuBois was founding the Niagara Movement, a militant "black power" group.

In the 1920's Marcus Garvey led his

black nationalist movement to a peak of seven million members, the first organization to involve masses of black people. He demanded complete separation of black men from white; in his church presided a black God, black Jesus, and black angels.

In 1955, in the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott, southern blacks began to take mass action.

1960: The founding of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee), and the first sit-ins, sit-downs, demonstrations and marches.

But the March on Washington of 1963 marked the end of the Civil Rights era, and gave birth to a new phenomenon: the Black Power Movement. In 1966, SNCC voted to exclude whites from positions of leadership or policy making. And the Black Panther Party for Self-Defence was founded in California.

**T**EXTBOOKS for both black and white American schools praise the achievements of Booker T. Washington, the only black man (besides Martin Luther King) to get more than a mention in history. His advice to black Americans was simple: "Don't rock the boat" or "Let's do our own thing and not worry about being the social equals of white men".

Washington is regarded by today's young militants as Uncle Tom Supreme. Du Bois forcefully attacked Washington's philosophy: "We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression, and apologetic before insults. Through helplessness we may submit, but the voice of ten million Americans must never cease to assail the ears of their fellows, so long as America is unjust." (from the Declaration of Principles of the Niagara movement.)

Why is this not recorded in the annals of American history? Why is Washington the only Negro that black and white children read about?

THE CONGRESS OF BLACK WRITERS WHICH BEGINS today in the University Centre should be the most important cram course ever offered at McGill.

"Here", explains the prospectus of the Congress, "for the first time in Canada, an attempt will be made to recall, in a series of popular lectures by black scholars, artists and politicians, a history which we have been taught to forget: the history of the black man's own response (in thought and in action) to the conditions of his existence in the New World; in short, the history of the black liberation struggle, from its origins in slavery to the present day."

Earlier this week, three of the Congress organizers, Keith Byrne, Rosie Douglas, and Elder Thébaud discussed with the Review the goals of the Congress and the perspective in which it is being held.

Keith Byrne, a native of Guyana, is a student in Science at McGill and a member of the executive of the West Indian Society.

Rosie Douglas, born in Dominica, is studying graduate Political Science at McGill.

Elder Thébaud, a native of Haiti, is a postgraduate student in psychiatry at McGill. He and Rosie Douglas are co-chairmen of the Congress.

### Black Writers Congress:

## The organizers talk...

**The Review:** Could you tell us something of the aims of the Congress, what you hope to achieve?

Keith Byrne: At the present moment, the struggle between the oppressed and the oppressors is bordering on total racial war. Black people are becoming really fed up with being pushed about and it is necessary now, especially with what has been happening in the States — spontaneous outbursts of violence — to take some sort of perspective as to where we go, what the problem really is, who we are, where we come from, and where we are going. This is the purpose: to trace the whole history of black literature. That is why the program is called, "The dynamics of black liberation".

The conference in itself is an analysis, a diagnosis — for instance you have cancer: in order to find the cure for cancer, you must first find the cause of cancer. This conference is designed, and the purpose of it really is, to analyze the problem, to diagnose the problem, to find the cause of the problem, and then to cure it.

**The Review:** Can you tell us something about the people, or groups, who are organizing the congress?

Rosie Douglas: Well, originally, we started with a group of people who were interested in trying to organize a conference which would bring to light the very crucial problems which the black community in Montreal and those all over the world are facing. These people developed a certain interest realizing that in effect the brunt of the struggle was really being waged by our brothers in the United States and all over the world. We, as part of this struggle, felt over the years that although we were part of the entire thing, maybe there was a need to go back to the roots of the problem, to find out where the problem really started, what we were really

subjected to, how we find ourselves in the position that we are in today, and how can we now organize ourselves to meet this problem held on. In other words, what perspectives can we see for the future.

No associations were involved in the early states — it was based more on individual interest. But something happened which probably will stand out as the landmark of this Congress, in that for the first time we were able to bring together English — and French-speaking black people to unite and join this very serious effort. This I think will be the primary achievement of the Congress, not to mention the fact that there were brothers and sisters from Africa, Canada, the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

**The Review:** Do you see a relation between the struggle for black liberation and the student movement, the idea that students, white and black, in North America and in world university campuses are oppressed in a certain fashion. Do you think there can be, as the Panthers have said in their manifesto, a principled coalition between the oppressed blacks and the oppressed whites, or do you think that students are an oppressed class, at all?

Keith Byrne: This is a very tricky question, the participation of white students in black liberation. Of course, they are in some way related. But I do not think you can compare them because they are two separate issues. Students and student movements did not at any time experience the type of decerebration and deculturation, dehumanization, that black people have encountered or experienced; so in this respect, I think that one has to draw very clear lines as to what you meant by that.

**The Review:** I think one of the ideas behind the white students in the U.S. is that they are an oppressed class. Continued on page 4



The slave rebellion, led by Joseph Cinque, aboard the Amistad, off the Cuban coast, July, 1839.



# "... the shrine of What Should Be"

## A SELECTION OF BLACK POETRY:

### MINERAI NOIR

René Dépestre

Quand la sueur de l'indien se trouva brusquement  
tarie par le soleil  
quand la frénésie de l'or drâna au marché la dernière  
goutte de sang indien  
de sorte qu'il ne resta plus un seul indien  
aux alentours des mines d'or  
On se tourna vers le fleuve musculaire de l'Afrique  
pour assurer la relève du désespoir  
alors commença la ruée vers l'inépuisable trésorerie  
de la chair noire  
alors commença la bousculade échevelée vers le  
rayonnant midi du corps noir  
et toute la terre retentit du vacarme des pioches  
dans l'épaisseur du minerai noir  
et tout juste si des chimistes ne pensèrent aux  
moyens d'obtenir quelque alliage précieux  
avec le métal noir  
tout juste si des dames ne rêvèrent d'une batterie  
de cuisine en nègre du Sénégal d'un service  
à thé en massif négrillon des Antilles  
tout juste si quelque audacieux curé ne promit à sa  
paroisse  
une cloche coulée  
dans la sonorité du sang noir  
ou si quelque vaillant capitaine  
ne tailla son épée  
dans l'ébène minéral  
ou encore si un brave Père Noël  
ne songea à des petits soldats  
de plomb noir  
pour sa visite annuelle.  
Toute la terre retentit de la secousse des foreuses  
dans les entrailles de ma race dans  
le gisement musculaire de l'homme noir.  
Voilà de nombreux siècles  
que dure l'extraction  
des merveilles de cette race.  
Oh couches métalliques de mon peuple  
minerai inépuisable de rosée humaine  
combien de pirates ont exploré de leurs armes  
les profondeurs obscures de ta chair  
combien de flibustiers se sont frayé leur chemin  
à travers la riche végétation de  
clartés de tons corps  
jonchant tes années de tiges mortes  
et de flaques de larmes  
Peuple dévalisé, peuple de fond en comble retourné  
comme une terre en labours  
peuple défriché pour l'enrichissement des grandes foires du  
monde.  
Mûris ton grisou dans le secret de ta nuit corporelle  
nul n'osera plus couler des canons  
et des pièces d'or dans le noir métal de ta colère en crues!

### SHRINE TO WHAT SOULD BE

Mari Evans

Come . . . have do-with dillying  
Let us sing a song of nobility  
an ode to Righteousness  
Let the children bring branches of  
Trust and the women  
their Dreams (no seconds nor shattered  
ones please)  
And the old men their constancy  
and let Hope and Faith and  
Charity draw near (piously please)  
while we lay this wreath  
of empty hearts and withered  
on the shrine to  
What Should Be . . .  
Quick . . . stand at attention  
ignore the dirge  
the insistent crescendo  
of tears  
falling steadily as  
a soft sad black rain  
from  
. . . What is  
onto the shrine  
of  
. . . What Should Be

### YOU ARE INVOLVED

Martin Carson

This I have learnt:  
to-day a speck  
to-morrow a hero  
hero or monster  
you are consumed!

Like a jig  
shakes the loom.  
Like a web  
is spun the pattern  
all are involved!  
all are consumed!

### WHERE HAVE YOU GONE?

Mari Evans

where have you gone...

with your confident  
walk ... with  
your crooked smile...

why did you leave  
me  
when you took your  
laughter  
and departed  
Are you aware that  
with you  
went the sun  
all light  
and what few stars  
there were...?

where have you gone  
with your confident  
walk your  
crooked smile the  
rent money  
in one pocket and  
my heart  
in  
another...

### AWARD

Ray Durem

A Gold Watch to the FBI  
Man who has followed  
me for 25 Years

Well, old spy  
looks like I  
led you down some pretty blind alleys.  
took you on several trips to Mexico,  
fishing in the high Sierras,  
jazz at the Philharmonic.  
You've watched me all your life,  
I've clothed your wife,  
put your two sons through college.  
What good has it done?  
the sun keeps rising every morning.  
ever see me buy an Assistant President?  
or close a school?  
or lend money to Trujillo?  
ever catch me rigging airplane prices?  
I bought some after-hours whiskey in L.A.  
but the Chief got his pay.  
I ain't killed no Koreans  
or fourteen-year-old boys in Mississippi.  
neither did I bomb Guatemala,  
or lend guns to shoot Algerians.  
I admit I took a Negro child  
to a white rest room in Texas,  
but she was my daughter, only three,  
who had to pee.





## "You've had all sorts of white liberals, and at this present moment, it is difficult for the black people to really trust them..."

Continued from page 2

those who are acting at Columbia for instance, is that, granted any oppression that there might be in the universities is of a different order from the oppression of blacks; nevertheless, they are related in that they're both part of an imperialist and racist society, which creates center for training whites students to participate in a society that treats blacks the way it does. Do you consider that an alliance in this sense is important?

Rosie Douglas: At this particular point, I think it is absolutely necessary despite the similarities which obviously exist between the two different groups, for whites to organize themselves and work on their level while blacks work on theirs. We might be working towards a similar goal, but the time for a coalition — I don't think we've arrived at that stage yet. The SNCC started in that way, with the white students participating in voter registration. And many of them made a valuable contribution.

Poussaint will probably be dealing with that in his talk. He drew a pretty clear line on this particular point when he said that the years of slavery and the years of

the struggle have formed or created a certain atmosphere or environment in which it is almost impossible for a white man to really understand the problems of a black man. And working together is almost meaningless — there is no respect.

Elder Thébaud: Distrust between the two communities is too deep. Some white people think that there is good reason to support, for example, black power, because to have a white teacher teaching black children is a kind of psychological trauma that should be avoided at this moment. It seems that it is better if white and black people work separately and if white people try to educate their own community. And here I'm not speaking about separatism as such.

**The Review: What about a coalition like the Peace and Freedom Party in California?**

Keith Byrne: It is very difficult for black people now to join at random such white liberals.

You've had all sorts of white liberals, and at this present moment, it is difficult for black people to really trust them, except to say "Well look, we know that you are



Keith Byrne

interested, we know that you feel liberal, we know that you understand the problem." But our problems are the problems of self-respect. How can we respect ourselves if we just sit down and let the white liberals tell us: Well

this is the way you must go, that is the way you must go. And blacks just remain like puppets for time immemorial. Black people must organize themselves, and that is what is happening with the Peace and Freedom Party and the Black Panthers. The Black Panthers remain a black organization.

But whites and blacks have to get together at some point or else Karl Marx wasted his time. It has to happen because otherwise the class struggle will become abstract. But at the present moment we have much more work than you.

Rosie Douglas: In a recent article, C.L.R. James delineated that particular problem. He even carried it further, saying that, in effect, the black liberation struggle is in the vanguard, and has awakened America to the reality of the racist nature of American society. We are the ones who are carrying the brunt of the battle. It is the re-awakening started by the blacks which allowed the white left to revive and breathe a new hope again.

**The Review: Elder, would you care to expand on what Rosie said about the significance of both French and English speaking people taking part in the Congress?**

Elder Thébaud: D'abord, je dirais que le Québec est une province bilingue, mais ceci n'est que secondaire. En fait, ce qu'il y a d'important, c'est que des noirs de langues différentes se soient rendus compte qu'ils ont une commu-

nauté d'intérêt. On jetés à l'esclavage, on que leurs français, ou bien le sil, qui parlent ont réalisé enfin de libération nationale.

**The Review: becois draw and the situation of and that of Fre becois. Do you is valid, and if s sibility of co tween Québécois.**

Elder Thébaud: aiment s'appeler Canada, mais — marquer que de humaines, la rac plus humiliée. N bord organiser l été divisé par Cette collaborat et blancs oppri fait souhaitable, que ce n'est pas ment.

**The Review: what you hope or people and white from this congress.**

Rosie Douglas: safeguard, and mention it here. four dollars and ter for just one

## Notes...

Continued from page 2

This is what black intellectuals mean by "cultural oppression". White America has defined black Americans and decided their history. And since before the Civil War, it has tried to force on them white values and culture.

For blacks, assimilation into white culture necessarily means self-rejection. Malcolm X describes this vividly:

"The congo line (hair straightener) just felt warm when Shorty started combing it in. But then my head caught fire.

"I gritted my teeth and tried to pull the sides of the kitchen table together. The comb felt as if it was raking my skin off. I bolted to the wash basin: I was cursing Shorty with every name I could think of when he got the spray going and started soap-lathering my head.

"He lathered and spray-rinsed, lathered and spray-rinsed, maybe ten or twelve times, each time gradually closing the hot water faucet, with the rinse cold, and that helped some..."

"This was my first really big step toward degradation; when I endured all that pain, literally burning my flesh, to have it look like a white man's hair. I had joined the multitude of Negro men and women in America who are so brainwashed into believing the black people are inferior — and white people superior — they will even violate and mutilate their God-created bodies to try to look "pretty" by white standards." (The Autobiography of Malcolm X).

Blacks in America first became aware of their right to their own culture and the necessity of "defining themselves" during the Garvey movement. Out of that came the cultural nationalism which flowered in the "Harlem Renaissance." Langston Hughes, Arna Bontemps, Jean Toomer, Zora Neale Hurston, and others wrote with pride in blackness.

But Malcolm X was the first to tell black Americans that essential to their liberation was the "... recognition of those things uniquely ours which separate us

from the white man." Black men have been taught to think of themselves as marginal men, existing in two cultural worlds, in two different societies at the same time, belonging to neither. Now they are beginning to study their origins; black students are demanding university courses in their history; and as they learn those things that have been lost; and re-create what the white man has destroyed in them, they begin a revolt against that which the white man has put in its place.

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said in a rather scornful tone, "I mean just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less."

"The question is", said Humpty Dumpty, "who is to be master".

Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland  
"That is all. That is all. Understand that... the first need of a free people is to define their own terms..." Stokely Carmichael.

**BLACK** people are rebelling against the age-old notion that black is ugly. Skin lighteners, hair processors — white masks for black faces — are banished along with the propagandized notion of black as a biological, hence insurmountable, imperfection of white.

The evolution in Afro-American culture from the white to the black "look" is illustrated by the advertisements in such magazines as Ebony, the Negro equivalent of Look or Life.

Black people in the United States are learning: "Black is beautiful, and so beautiful to be black".

Blacks are trying to point out that a people must recognize themselves and define their own terms; when whites understand this they will realize why blacks saw the death of the Civil Rights Movement of the sixties with a sigh of relief.

It was a movement for white liberals.

The black people involved (and those involved were black students for the most part, not ghetto blacks) found themselves accommodating white notions. For example, in the Voter Registration Drive of '62 - '63, scores of white college students from the North invaded Mississippi and Georgia. They did a good job. Two of them died for the movement. But they were not black; once again, black people found whites defining them.

Even Lyndon Johnson co-opted the phrase "we shall overcome".

The blacks had tried to be what the whites wanted them to be. They tried to get support by using means (nonviolent protest) that whites would approve of. They were sure that if the whites only knew the injustice and humiliation which the blacks had been made to endure, that these wrongs would be righted and all would be well.

## Program of the Black Panther

First we want freedom to determine the destiny of our people.

2. We want full employment.

3. We want housing for all our people.

4. We want all black people to be free from military service.

5. We want decent education for all our people in our communities, and that teaches the true nature of this society, and that teaches young black brothers in the society, for if place in society and in relate to anything else.

6. We want an end to white racist business in our community.

7. We want an end to brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want all black people to be free in county, state and federal government because they have cause they've been treated and that's just like many, being a Jew.

9. We want black people to be tried by a jury of their own race.

The Civil Rights Movement was a failure. It made the Negro a part of the system. (Now that whites were involved). It mobilized thousands of them out into the streets, and confrontation. It exposed the nature of American society. But it did not end it.

**SIMULTANEOUSLY** to the Civil Rights Movement and yet independently of it, a Black Nationalist and one-time Black Panther (who split from the group) was organizing the ghetto blacks untouched by the Civil Rights Movement. His criticisms led to general recognition of the whole role of white people in the system. His thought is the legacy of the movement. Malcolm attracted the







Rosie Douglas

*"...it is necessary for the black people to remind Mr. Trudeau that the 'Just Society' doesn't mean only some form of equilibrium between English and French-speaking Canadians. Black people here also deserve and demand just treatment, and we are no longer willing to sit back and take it easy."*

less. The idea is that if you are interested in attending the Congress you are interested in attend-

ing all of it, because you have to attend pretty well every session to get the meaning of the Congress. The whole thing is interrelated and subtly planned. We have had many people wanting to come and look at one particular speaker. They would ask when is so-and-so coming — they just wanted to look at him and weren't really interested in what he had to say, or in finding out how he related to the entire program. Even you fell into that trap, earlier in your first article.

Those people who participate in the Congress will be exposed to a level of discussion which will enable them to understand very fully and very clearly the entire nature of the struggle where it started, where it is at the present time, and where it can go in the future.

The Review: One thing which a number of people who are interested in the Congress are asking is why so many of the prominent people whom you have invited, presumably very busy people, would be interested or willing to come to Montreal.

Keith Byrne: I think that the program attracted them. They think that it is of vital importance that white people be there to listen to how black people think for a change, listening to how white people think about us. As the Editorial of the pamphlet explains it is time that we become subjects of history, certain sanity will come out as a result of a dialogue between the people and the intellectuals on the



Elder Thebaud.

*"It's important for both black and white people to understand these problems because as a result of them both black and white people are alienated..."*

*"...for instance, to have a white teacher teaching black children is a kind of psychological trauma that should be avoided at this moment. It seems that it is better if white and black people work separately and if white people try to educate their own community."*

rather than the objects of history, rather than people just passively suffering. This sort of image has to be destroyed. We hope that a

subjects which will be discussed. These must be a dialogue between them, rather than having Tom, Dick, and Harry all over the place, saying what people want them to say.

The Review: So do you think then that the speakers would consider it important for people in Canada or Quebec to hear black people speaking on these subjects?

Elder Thebaud: No, people generally. It's incidental that the Congress is being held in Montreal. It could have been held anywhere.

Rosie Douglas: In other words, at this stage of the struggle, this kind of congress, is essential. It could be held on Mars, for that matter. And its scope is really international; this program has been communicated to people all over the world.

The response has been very positive.

The Review: Do you expect that you'll get coverage outside of Montreal?

Rosie Douglas: We have already gotten this. Only today a front page article came out at Howard University, and a delegation is coming from there. We have been covered in the Caribbean. We received a letter from Kwame Nkrumah.

The Review: Will there be a number of people from outside centers?

Rosie Douglas: There are people coming from just about all

Continued on page 7

group, and a peer group being one who comes from the same economic, social, religious historical and racial background... they would have to choose black people from the black community to sit up on the jury. They would have to choose some of them mothers who have been working 20 years in Miss Anne's kitchen, scrubbing floors like my mother has



ELDRIDGE CLEAVER



HUEY NEWTON

done. They'd have to choose some of them hard working fathers... some of those brothers who stand on the block out there wondering where they're going to get a gig...

And No. 10 We want land, we want bread, we want housing, we want clothing, we want education, we want justice, and we want peace.

scale, because he spoke to their immediate problems, and gave them the means to regain self-respect... he was proud of being black. He was not, as is commonly believed, a black racist. Shortly before he was murdered he came to believe that coalitions with whites were not necessarily bad though he thought that blacks must first organize themselves.

IN July of 1964, while "Freedom Schools" installed themselves in Mississippi, the sleeping monsters, the ghettos, awoke. Harlem, Rochester, and Chicago went in flames, Watts the next summer, and Detroit the year after that... all marching in the funeral procession of the Civil Rights movement. Whites got nervous as the niggers got out of hand.

The National Guardian cites five different definitions for "black power":

1. Black capitalism. Blacks should control their own economic interests by setting up black facto-

ries, business, etc. (expounded by the Black Muslims among others).

2. More black politicians; power through the polls. (Leroi Jones accepts this definition.)

3. Integration into mainstream groups: organized efforts by blacks to seek executive positions in corporations, legal firms, etc. (Nathan Wright, of the Newark Black power conference).

4. Control of own communities; ownership of land and businesses within the ghetto. CORE advocates this definition.

5. Black revolution within the context of an American revolution. The Panthers and much of SNCC have adopted this concept.

The fifth definition and its supporters express the only point of view that arises from and appeals to ghetto dwellers.

These groups view black people as a dispersed internal colony of the U.S., exploited materially and culturally racially and economically. It advocates an anti-colonial struggle for self-determination, and a general revolution in the U.S.

THIS is the program of the Black Panther Party.

Distorted by the press into a pack of gun-happy kids, the group in fact is a serious and sophisticated political organization working to organize their program like that of their predecessor Malcolm X, stresses self-education and pride in the black race and history.

They openly carry arms, for defense of themselves and their people. The first black group to actively resist police harassment. They patrol Oakland, California, the Panther base watching police and informing their victims of their legal rights.

Critic Gene Marine comments that the Panthers actually discourage riots and unnecessary violence: "Tremble as the white man will at the thought of black men with guns, the Black Panther Party is not and has never been a party of hotheaded revenge, of random sniper fire, of the disorganized throwing of Molotov cocktails... But the Oakland Police — like police in other cities — want a 'riot', because they want to shoot black people; and they want the Panthers out of the way, because the Panthers represent protection for the ghetto.

If necessary, they commit outright murder." One panther, Bobby Hutton, has been killed by the Oakland police.

Among the myths nurtured by white society is that Panthers are racist. Panther leader Huey Newton has defined their view of their enemy: "We don't hate white people, we hate the oppressor: if the oppressor happens to be white, then we hate him." The Panthers are, in fact, one of the few black groups to have formed a coalition with a white group. Equality and accep-

tance of the Panther program were the conditions: the Peace and Freedom Party in California was the result. Eldridge Cleaver, Panther Minister of Information has said: "Now that the white organizations have developed, now that the black people have control of their organizations, let's get together and move in a common fashion against a common enemy. We recognize that there is a valid white radicalism on the American scene today, and we say that it is in our best interests and the best interests of black people to have a functional working relationship with white radicals."

If the Panthers aren't out to kill whites, why is white America so afraid of them?

Almost certainly, because they are the only effective organizing group with support of ghetto inhabitants. Like Marcus Garvey and Malcolm X, they have broken with the system; now their support in the ghettos is deep. They are not just a black group but revolutionaries seeking change of the social order.

"The Black Panther Party is a revolutionary nationalist group, and we see a major contradiction between capitalism in this country and our interest: We realize that this country became very rich on slavery and that slavery is capitalism in the extreme. We have two evils to fight, capitalism and racism. We must destroy both."

—Huey Newton

THE unconscious racism inherent in the negation of black culture is not confined to the U.S. (Neither is overt racism for that matter — James McGill had slaves.) A black girl, a student at McGill who grew up here, described what it is like to be black in Montreal.

I went to high school with a thousand white kids. It didn't bother me then; I had friends. Then in college I met black kids. For the first time I found out what it was like to be treated as an equal. When I was younger, I always used to wonder what was wrong with me that I was different, why my hair was kinky, not straight like everyone else's. When I first came to McGill I thought I would meet all kinds of people, make friends with different kinds of people. I really tried. But the coldness and hostility was so thick you could cut it with a knife.

I used to be ashamed of being with other blacks. Now I'm ashamed to be seen with a white person. It is not so easy to be a black person in Canada.

"Notes on the black man in the New World" was researched and written by Marsha Taubenhaus and Pat Sylvester, assisted by Stan Gray.



## Edgar Lee Masters at Sandwich theatre

In somewhat of a departure from its usual fare, Sandwich Theater opted for a poetry reading this week. And under the direction of Ray Lukens, it became something of an event.

The reading itself is taken from Edgar Lee Masters' Spoon River Anthology, and, whatever one may think of the way it was done, it is certainly time that this particular poet was given an airing. In a surprisingly clear and sensitive way, Masters is capable of exploring the strange darkness of life. The vignettes in Spoon River depict people who are caught — not in some great moment of crisis, but in the continuing shadows of the everyday. And together they form a series of feeling photographs which show life as a continuum of small and private tragedies linked together only by death.

Given this, the technique of the reading is as effective as it is simple. Seated in a somber semi-circle, the speakers read the poetry while old portrait photographs are flashed on a screen

behind them. This has the functional effect of giving the audience something to concentrate on when the readers occasionally lose its attention. They also have the effect of cementing the poetry together; the visual photographs complement the verbal ones beautifully. As one of Masters' subjects remarks, "I am wedded... not through union but through separation." This seems to be the bind which most of the others are caught in as well and the only thing which unites them is their mortality. Regardless of how separate they were in life, they "all are sleeping on the hill." These old, old pictures make this obvious fact somehow more intimate and sad than could ever have been supposed.

"I am not trying to say that this is the most exciting thing you will see at Sandwich all year. The readers are not as adept as they should be, and perhaps the poetry itself demands a sadly-gay melancholy which some might lack. But the quiet jolt which Masters is capable of delivering is certainly worth the experience and the program is very well planned. If you've read nothing but Ginsberg lately, you should definitely give it a try. Until Monday in the Union Theater.

P.A.W.

### THE UNDERGROUND FILM CENTRE

#### MARK SADAN AND HIS FILMS

#### SEX - MADNESS - WAR

Award-winning films by a totally involved artist.

at the REVUE THEATRE, Maisonneuve & St. Marc, at 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 P.M. on Sunday, phone 523-2816.

#### FURNISHED APARTMENTS DOWNTOWN

Minutes from McGill  
University

1½-2½ Room  
Apartments  
Short-term leases

3455 Durocher  
844-1965



THE  
MACDONALD  
LASSIE



McGill Film Society presents "Hotel Ozon" in the International 16 series tonight and tomorrow, 6:30 and 9:00 pm, in L-132.

Czech director Jan Schmidt's adaptation of a Pavel Juracek story focuses on the stark, Kafkaesque landscape in a cinematic attempt to capture the desolation of a post WWII world. The ten characters, nine women and one aged man, provide the only relief from the barren terrain as the last occupants of the world. Even more significant is the destitution of the human race: procreation is impossible because of the old man's impotence, and the girls have been reduced to atomic age savages. Their parting gesture, prior to a resumption of their fruitless wandering, is the slaughter of the man and theft of his one remnant of the material world, an ancient gramophone.

Series tickets on sale at the door and in the Film. Soc. office.

## Soul Music

by Mike Boone

There is an argument to be made that black culture is the only culture worth a damn that America has ever produced. It's a cinch that black music is the music of America. Despite the fact (or perhaps because of the fact) that blacks have been screwed up the ass since the first day they got off the boat, their genius has produced the only music that is uniquely American. Folk is dead, acid-rock will die; but soul will go on forever.

Soul is not to be interpreted in a narrow sense. As a musical category it encompasses the blues, gospel, and the better parts of rock and jazz. It is also used as a label for a lot of shit. The fifth Dimension, five of the worst Toms since Stepin Fetchit, record in "Soul City". For 10 watermelons, sports fans, does anyone know what "Soul City" is? Los Angeles, of course! And isn't Beverley Hills jes' the most soulful little ol' spot you can imagine. Sheeeeeeit!

The concept of soul has chang-

ed since the good old days when Billie Holliday was drinking herself to death and Robert Johnson was poisoned in a bar in San Antonio at the age of 20. Nowadays, what with Mitch Ryder, the Righteous Brothers, etc. you can't tell your darkies without a program. There's millions of tight-assed white kids who slap five, dance like the wind and don't know what the fuck they're doing. Given the emptiness of the bourgeois Johnny Carson culture, it's no wonder that everybody's trying to get in on the black thing. Very few have pulled this off without making fools of themselves. Mike Bloomfield wants to be B. B. King. This is groovy because Bloomfield has taste and is a genius but where's Eric Burdon at? People like Bloomfield, Paul Butterfield et al have copped the black man's music but they haven't buggered it. Using their individual talents, they've produced a lot of beautiful, original stuff within a borrowed frame

work. "White soul" has finally happened with "Music from Big Pink", an album of, well, white soul by four Canadians and a drummer from Arkansas.

It's pointless and hopelessly difficult to attempt to explain what soul is. A crash listening program may be helpful. Listen to Bessie Smith, Ma Rainey, Billie Holliday, all early blues signers, Mose Allison, the "Chicago — The Blues Today!" series on Vanguard, early Butterfield Blues Band, Charlie Parker, everything that Miles Davis and Coltrane ever recorded, Archie Shepp, Ornette Coleman, Little Richard and James Brown. If you get a chance, see Aretha Franklin, Sam and Dave and Smokey Robinson in person. All of this shuck is just a sampling based on personal taste. Digging the music will acquaint a person with soul but "getting soul" is an impossibility.

The best a white person can do is stand on the outside and dig

Continued on page 7

### The Jews of the Soviet Union are Dying as a Nation

## Protest Cultural Genocide!

Demonstration massing on Sunday Oct. 13 at 1:30 pm in front of Hillel House, 3460 Stanley, and will proceed from there to the Soviet Consulate.

## LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD

Students Committee for Soviet Jewry

### TWO STUDENT SPECIALS FROM

Van Dyck

& MEYERS STUDIO

5" x 7" PORTRAIT  
in living color

\$5.95 (your choice of 3 poses)

5" x 7" PORTRAIT  
in black & white

\$3.95 (your choice of 4 poses)

PORTRAITS BY ELECTRONIC LIGHT - NO HEAT - NO GLARE - NO SQUINTING - NO BLURS

1121 St. Catherine W.  
(just west of Peel)

Telephone:  
849-7021



## Soul Music

Continued from page 6

what's happening. If you're good enough to play in the big leagues, you can give it a try but you'll have to play up to black standards. Or you can do your own thing like Dylan.

Soul is very much a part of black consciousness and black pride. When a black person is digging Miles Davis or James Brown, he has to be conscious of the fact that Miles can blow circles around any white boy alive and that James is the greatest dancer in the world. When you hear Try a Little Tenderness you just know that Caruso couldn't have done the thing better than Otis. The Impressions said it all when they recorded We're a Winner.

Unfortunately, "black is beautiful" is not a rule that can be applied arbitrarily to all music. Take the hapless Supremes: nothings in Detroit until Berry Gordy made stars of them so that they now earn millions cooing at the fat cats in the Copa. I wouldn't wish their tastelessness on Donovan.

Another sad example is Richie Havens. Robert Christgau created a great moment in journalism when he called Havens "the world's first Negro shlep." Havens is in love with the world. He's in the "peace-love-hippies" bag. A Ray Charles the boy is not. Havens is the black Tiny Tim.

## Black congress...

Continued from page 5

over the northern U.S. — New York, Chicago, Washington, Boston, Newark; from Canada — Windsor, Toronto, Guelph, Waterloo, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John's; possibly from B.C., and possibly some people from Leeds, England.

The Review: Three or four of the people who are coming to address the congress are well known having appeared in newspaper headlines and stories and so on. Would you care to talk about the people who are less well known.

Keith Byrne: I think it is very important that one discuss James very seriously. James is very much underplayed; at the same time he's to be considered one of the key thinkers of the 20th century. In my opinion, he can be compared to Lenin, Russell,

Trotsky or any of the modern thinkers. I don't think there is sufficient time for me to go into his works, but I will give you an idea of what this man has done.

Kwame Nkrumah, in his autobiography, says that it was James who met him at the University of Pennsylvania where he was a young student, took him under his wing and taught him the philosophy of revolution. And it was James again who sent Kwame Nkrumah, England to meet George Padmore and to come into contact for the first time with men like Kenyatta, Banda, and Nyerere. They formed a group called the African Liberation Bureau. And as a result of this, James is one of the fathers of African abolition of colonialism.

I think this man will only be appreciated when he's gone. He has written a lot of books; for example, (popularly called Mariners, Renegades, and Castaways); The Life of Herman Melville, Party Politics in the West Indies; and The Case for West Indian Self-Government, which was responsible for the insurrection in 1968 in the Caribbean. He also wrote State Capitalism and World Revolution, a critique of Marxism. He was one of the first to write the history of the West Indies. His Black Jacobins is a classic on the Haitian Revolution.

Elder Thébaud: The Black Jacobins is considered the best book that has been written on the Haitian Revolution. It is used in Haiti, in schools, in universities, and no-one seriously studying the history of Haiti can ignore it.

The Review: Would you like to comment on René Despestre?

Elder Thébaud: René Despestre, is not well known in North America — although he is very well known in the French speaking West Indies, in Africa, and in France. Despestre was just 20 years old when he took an active part in the uprising in Haiti in 1946. He had a tremendous influence on the youth. He was exiled came back and was exiled again. He participated in the first congress of black writers and black artists held in Paris in 1956. And today he will be with us for this congress.

He has written a lot of poetry; the most important work is "Mineral Noir", which deals with the problem of discrimination. Recently he has published a masterpiece 'Les Aventures de la Négritude', where he shows how the concept of negritude can be misused by many people who

really are not involved in the struggle, intellectuals who just want to use the struggle.

Rosie Douglas: Robert Hill, after he came to Canada in 1965, went to Carleton University. Before he came, he was involved in developing a strong youth movement in Jamaica, particularly in the working class. He developed a very close relationship with the Rastafarians, a Jamaican religious sect, and distinguished himself almost nationally in Jamaica before he came here.

Upon coming to Canada, he was probably the man mainly responsible for organizing a congress on West Indian Affairs. This was most essential to bring to the attention of the Canadian people the various problems the West Indian people are faced with and to convince West Indians to focus their attention on these problems at home and to devise ways and means of solving them.

Since he has been back in Jamaica, he has been doing a very extensive and comprehensive study of the Garvey movement. He feels that the contribution Garvey has made and the imprints which the Garvey movement has left have been expressed in a very forceful way during this present stage of the struggle. A clear understanding of the Garvey movement is an absolutely essential precondition to a complete understanding of the struggle as it faces us today.

He is engaged in serious organizational activity in Jamaica. The gentleman who will be here with him, Walter Rodney, is as committed as Bobby is. You'll be hearing a lot more of Bobby and Walter in the months and years ahead. I'm sure it is these people that might well be the surprise of the Congress. They have not yet been exposed to the type of publicity that the others have had, but their contribution will be so vital that without them I am not sure that we would have been able to get as far as we have.

The Review: What do you hope will happen as a consequence of the conference having taken place?

Rosie Douglas: Although as we mentioned earlier, it is incidental that the Congress is being held in Montreal, we do hope that the Congress will generate interest among white and black people in this community. Particularly among our own people of course, who are in the process of beginning to organize themselves in a much more concrete way, to lend more positive assistance to the

struggle. It will help develop a certain dialogue, because whether he participates or not, this congress is definitely going to his the white community and it is going to act in some way. This reaction towards the black community will begin to generate a type of interest on both sides. We hope that this will be only the beginning of the continuing development of a new level of consciousness among black people in Montreal. The problems of black people in Canada are very severe, and difficult because they are covered up, not open as they are in the U.S.

In Halifax, for example, people are living in conditions which in many cases are worse than Harlem. People don't hear about them at all. At this time, when the Prime Minister is speaking of a "Just Society", it is necessary for black people to remind Mr. Trudeau that the "Just Society" doesn't mean only some form of equilibrium between English — and French-speaking Canadians. Black people here also deserve and demand just treatment, and we are no longer willing to sit back and take it easy. The time has come when on an international level we have to define ourselves. We have to begin to work very hard to ensure the success of the entire movement for liberation.

Keith Byrne: I hope that a better understanding will come about between black and white people,

as a result of this congress, and that white people will see black people not as the objects of history, but as the subjects.

Elder Thébaud: It's important for both black and white people to understand the problems, because as a result of these problems, both black and white people are alienated and these psychological barriers are important. That's why we are bringing a psychiatrist here.

Keith Byrne: The fact that black people are going to be here from all over Canada is very significant. For perhaps the first time, we will get an opportunity to sit down and discuss the problem on a much broader level and begin to develop the type of links which are necessary. It is important that this not be something that just ends afterwards, that it continue and grow as we go along.

It is my hope that the black community, sitting down, hearing black people tell them what their whole life is about, hearing black people analyze their experiences for them without talking down to them, would be able to understand exactly what has happened to them — would be able to redefine their own selves in their own terms.

The interview was conducted in the studios of Radio McGill, with the technical assistance of Clayton Wright and Richard Todd.

## The Black Writers Congress

under the auspices of

## The McGill West Indian Society

proudly presents a

## VARIETY CONCERT & FASHION SHOW

featuring the Exponians Steel Band  
& the Trinidad & Tobago Expo Dance Troupe

Sunday Oct. 13 9 PM  
Monday Oct. 14

Union Ballroom

Admission: \$2.

## VARIÉTÉ SYMPHONIQUE!

Montreal's annual blast put on by the Junior Committee of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

A turned-on evening with fashions by Le Château and a psychedelic Place des Arts.

**This year, for the first time  
300 student tickets at \$15.  
per couple (regular \$25.)**

Write: Douglas Leopold  
Junior Committee  
Montreal Symphony Orchestra  
Place des Arts  
Montreal 129  
or Phone: 844-2867

## Can a non-violent society condone capital punishment?

The question is: just how non-violent are we — with the Bomb, germ testing, and the other horrors locked behind those little doors? But pro or con, capital punishment is here to stay at the Record Centre. Like, it's our capital that's being punished! Consider: only \$3 for a yearly membership. And for that you get the best Acid Rock, Folk, Jazz, Hard Rock, Classical, Operatic and Electronic collection in town. 10,000 records. Everything from Root Music to Shakespeare. And records are only 50¢ weekly (stereo), 35¢ (mono). Punish us a little — Mon.-Sat. 9:30-6:30, Thurs. & Fri. till 9. We like it, ma.

**THE RECORD CENTRE INC.,  
2000 CRESCENT** (corner de Maisonneuve)  
**845-3541**

Over 10,000 Memberships issued — now in our 10th year

For ALL your  
book needs

The  
**CLASSIC**  
Bookshops

For the LARGEST  
PAPERBACK  
selection anywhere

**CLASSIC**  
Little Books

1327 Ste. Catherine W.



# "2001" as 1984 as Dr. Strangelove + 1

This film has functioned (for critics and philosophers of the modern bag) in many ways. It has been viewed as a gigantic epic upon the evolution of man (which it is). It has been given the title or label of a "youth" film, thereby increasing its social significance and placing it at the forefront of "modern expression". Its "art" has been hailed and its supposed reverence for technology supported. The film delves into the technical potential of cinema as never before, cry the grammarians of celluloid. It reveals the new and exciting thought of the T.V. generation (non-linear, fragmented, plotless, characterless visceral, etc., etc., etc.) These criticisms form part of a whole which Kubrick is satirizing.

2001 parodies the very myths which it seems to enshrine.

Colour, space, "the technology of film", actors, science: the film, as all epics, tries to embrace (and in this case undercut) the totality of everything, the oneness of the universal. Its success as parody though, is questionable; Kubrick is in a dilemma: he is stabbing you while you sleep, and though you periodically awake sleep provides you with an escape from your crippled state.

The satire beings with the title. The film does not speak of the future but by virtue of its title is the future. It's 1968, it's 2001, does it matter? The film or the camera is there documenting or fictionalizing that about which we supposedly dream, the grandeur of a civilization which has finally

transcended itself. Are we at last going to have that super-concrete visualization of a heretofore romantic impossibility?

The film opens with some apes.

2001 must first justify itself, but why? Is this a trip in space or on earth? are the two essentially the same? I mean we all know where we come from, we all have well

Enter, a black slab.

The stark realism of a day in the life of some apes is disrupted. Their routine is subverted by discovery. Yet they do nothing with it, and are fearfully antagonistic to that which they don't understand. They learn not what it is but that it will not disturb them. Content, they allowed it to become a God or to rot. What is the

lence? sure, but how do we make use of this knowledge? We don't. And so history as a simple extension of the ape's discovery is disregarded as the film jumps to our new-found power, exploring the unknown without ever having come to terms with the known. We glorify the past and the future at the expense of living blindly in the present.

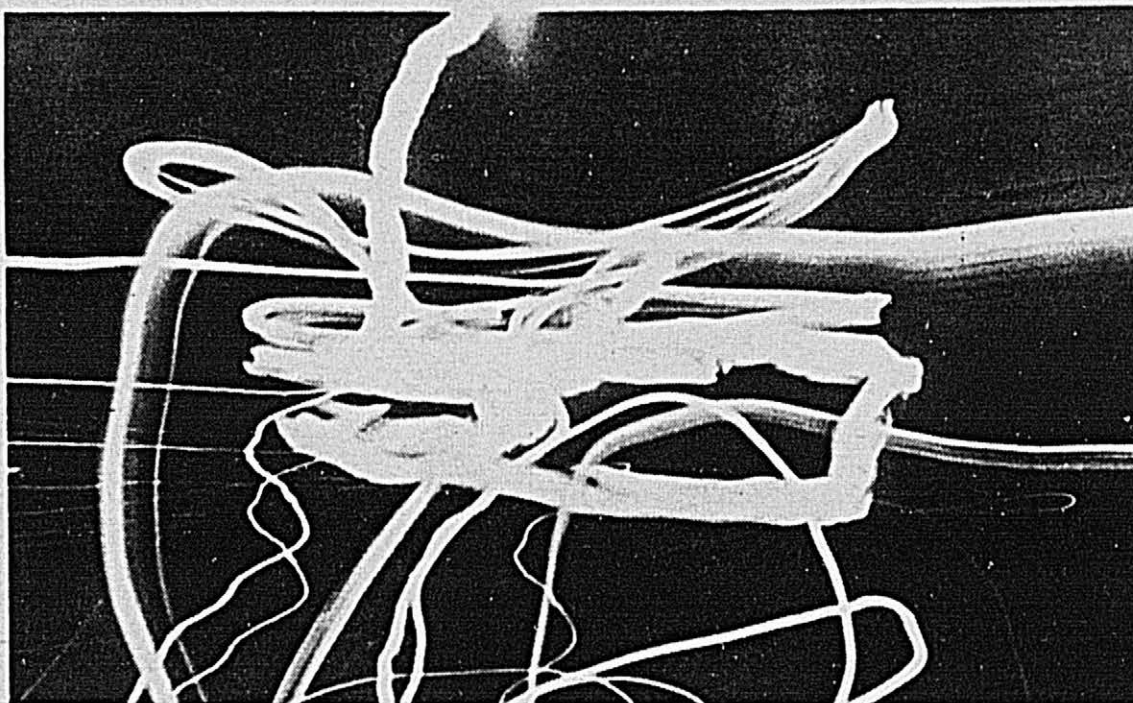
cret meeting of the stereotypes of the world be taken seriously?

The apes, now human, now superhuman, rediscover (discover?) the slab.

Cut to toy spaceship with toy people playing games called flying a spaceship on a dangerous mission. (Naturally the destination is unknown.) Then the most beautiful paradox, as Kubrick is photographing his toys in space whistling the decadent songs of Strauss (Blue Danube, The Dance of Death, all of pre-1914 Europe) the ultimate mythic situation is created. The computer fights man. We sit in our seats and roar for the now human Keir Dullea. Kill it! Kill it! The computer finally at the stage where it can follow the instincts of man, does what all good men do: it grabs for power. It wants control! Naturally as in any comic strip the humanistic human wins. But what a victory! Portraying not simple death but a slowdown of thinking faculties, Kubrick feeds us the aging process.

The climax of the film is reached in a lyrical "trip" through colour. We approach the final mystical journey of man, a journey to himself. Kubrick (with a snicker) throws us the old theological line, reincarnated, Dullea floats in space (ah! the wonders of film) in the only possible environment in which man can escape from himself, a plastic bubble in which one lives an eternal youth.

Ron Burnett Ian Anderson



laid plans as to where we are going; why bother with a re-hash? This supposed beginning is indeed an end. Evolution? revolution! The ape is man and vice-versa. The earth is space. These paradoxes or distinctions (they are uncritically accepted discriminations) disrupt the fibre of what has the classical dramatic beginnings of a story.

(satirical) role of the camera, after all this is a film, as it focuses in upon bored, then yawning, then asleep apes? Since the camera represents a bias, the all encompassing cinerama screen becomes a contradiction. The camera view always appears to be a total one yet it is highly selective and Kubrick seems to play with the sensual impact of an abnormally large camera space.

An ape discovers how to use a bone as a weapon and power comes next. Atheory on vio-

Exploration in the sterility of a Howard Johnson's capsule, discussion in an antiseptic super-modern highway station, even a Russian-American confrontation out in our transcendent space. Is this transcendence? Or maybe in 2001 this word has reversed its context in order that mysticism can become "universally appreciated". Kubrick fools around with his vision realizing the implicit irony of his new, yet old environments. How, after Dr. Strangelove, can a top se-

## LEES

FULL LINE OF  
LEE LEENS &  
LEE LEISURES  
JUST ARRIVED

AT

### Le Tri-Porte Shoppe

5493-A Victoria St.

Telephone: 733-2084

A complete selection of fine quality sports clothes for people on the go.

### ALSO MCGILL JACKETS

10% discount to all students  
showing ID cards.

New Penelope

378 Sherbrooke W.

Now Appearing:

JESSE WINCHESTER & BEVERLY GLENN

Next Week Oct. 14-19

A sensational return engagement

Junior Wells

and his Southside Chicago Blues Band

The Committee for  
**SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

announces the formation of a

### SEMINAR GROUP

to study the development of  
the Middle East in the 20th Century

### AN ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held Wed. Oct. 16

7:30 pm

Union B-23

## McGill West Indian Society CONGRESS DANCE

SAT. OCT. 12th UNION BALLROOM

3480 McTAVISH ST.

9 P.M. - 2 A.M.

Music: Trinidad Exponians Steel Band  
and Raymond Watts Combo

Admission: \$2.50 in advance \$3.00 at door

Tickets sold at: McGill Student Union  
Caribbean Coal Pot  
S. Enkin Supermarket  
and members of McGill West Indian Society

**DONALD K. DONALD  
& CFOX PRESENTS!**



the most  
exciting  
performer  
of our times...

## DONOVAN

IN PERSON

wed. oct. 23rd  
paul sauvé arena  
8 p.m.

Tickets: \$3 - \$4 - \$5 - \$6 available at Paul Sauvé Arena, Snoopy's Soultheque, CFOX Studios and all Grovers Stores.



## How UGEQ

Continued from page 1

At CEGEP Maisonneuve only 200 out of an estimated 600 applicants will be able to attend university next year.

Another major source of discontent among CEGEP students is the lack of employment available in the technical and engineering fields in Quebec.

Still another reason for dissatisfaction is the date on which classes end. When the old Classical Colleges were abolished, the students still attending school were designated Philosophy, as opposed to those classified CEGEP, who came directly from high school.

Students in Philosophy II finish on May 5, while students in CEGEPs II finish on June 6. The CEGEP II students feel that this places them at a disadvantage regarding university acceptances, to the extent that, of the 200 students at Maisonneuve who are likely to succeed in finding a place at university, most, if not all, will be Philosophy II graduates.

So, being almost assured a

place in university, Philosophy II students feel that they have too much to lose by occupying. Many of them were opposed to the occupation measure, and vastly preferred the proven-fruitless study sessions held last year.

Other dissenters raised objections about the violence of the method, and still others felt that occupation would become a picnic, and would accomplish nothing.

The most common of the students' misgivings is the possibility of losing a year.

Louise Vandrac made an eloquent plea for solidarity. "Occupation is not a game, but serious work with a purpose: analyzing a problem and establishing a consensus of opinion on it."

To those worried about losing a year, she replied that it is better to lose a year now seeking an improvement in the situation, than to lose many years later when there is no possibility for improvement. She was loudly acclaimed.

Pierre-Paul Roy reminded the assembly that occupation is not synonymous with disorder.

## Classics, Mathematics, Russian, German

# Chairmen to democratize

When asked about his views on any potential democratization of the classics department, Professor Gordon, chairman of that department for the last 25 years, replied that he has always thought his department to be democratic.

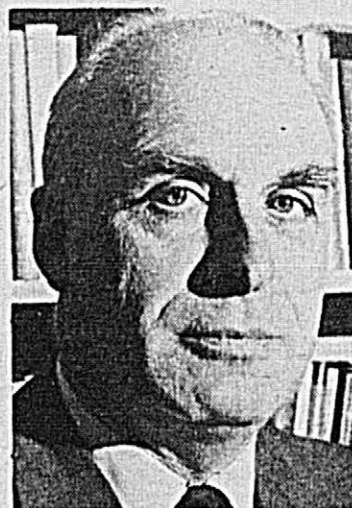
He drew a distinction between his department, which contained only 30 graduate and honour students and most of the other large departments.

Gordon did not feel that these students were dissatisfied since they could get individual attention with their particular problems as there is approximately one staff member for every two students. As a result, he did not see the need for any formal committee to be set up where these students could air their views.

However, the undergraduate student was in a different position. Professor Gordon did admit that there could be some dissatisfaction among freshmen enrolled in such large classes as history 120, which comes under his department's jurisdiction. In such cases, if students wished to form a committee to meet with him he would be "only too glad" to respond and see "what could be done."

The departmental democratization with respect to courses "is a good thing" but "it depends on the degree to which this movement goes," said Professor Rosenthal, chairman of the department of mathematics.

So far, the heads of the department have not been approached by a group of students wishing to democratize the department.



PROFESSOR ROSENTHALL

Professor Rosenthal said that in the mathematics department it is departmental policy to keep classes small. Grievances are heard through the Mathematics Club.

"We encourage feed-back in the department. Students opinions are always welcome."

Professor Nicholson, chairman of the Russian department, agreed yesterday after lengthy discussion to organize a student committee to work on curriculum content, examinations, textbooks and other vital matters in all general majors, and honours programs. Pending expected approval from his staff, Professor Nicholson will address all classes in his department Monday on his desire to meet with students.

The committee will have equal student and staff representation.

Mr. Nicholson, who has always stressed small classes and tutorial instruction in Russian feels that by integrating his department in this way he has nothing to lose and much to gain. He says that in the past student suggestions had always weighed heavily on his decisions involving course content and exams but that student-faculty participation is far more desirable.



PROFESSOR NICHOLSON

Insofar as professors' salaries go, he would not recommend student "intervention" in this department, as he feels he has a better understanding of the salary situation than students. However he would be glad to receive "advice" from all corners.

"I only hope you can push this idea on some of the other departments and convince them you are making an honest attempt to improve university teaching. As for myself, I do not really know what should or should not be done, but I am most anxious to find out."

Professor Arnold, chairman of the German Department, had originally planned to add to his departmental committee three student representatives, and had sent letters to that effect to Arts and Science Dean Woods.

The representatives were to have been one graduate student, one teaching assistant and one undergraduate, all to be elected by the students of the German department.



PROFESSOR ARNOLD

Yesterday Professor Arnold agreed to enlarge the undergraduate representation to three, one representative from second, third and fourth years respectively bringing to five the student representation at departmental meetings. There are 12 staff members on the committee of the department.

Plans for students representatives from each class to meet and discuss current problems broke down last week when German students failed to elect representatives.



# Go for Molson Golden. The beautiful ale with soul.

"Brewed in Quebec by Molson"



# Proposed constitutional sub-amendments

Last Friday, October 4, proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Students' Society were published in the McGill Daily. Since these amendments covered every article and section of the Constitution, any part of it could be sub-amended.

Sub-amendments have been proposed, and are published below.

A Regular Meeting of the Students' Society has been called for 1:00 p.m. Friday, October 18, 1968 to consider the amendments and sub-amendments.

Robert Hajaly,  
President.

**MOVED** that the amendment to the Constitution of the Students' Society of McGill University published in the McGill Daily of Friday, October 4, 1968, by Robert Hajaly, Peter Foster and Ian Hyman be sub-amended as follows:

In ARTICLE IV section (1) delete the last five (5) words "a Secretary and a Treasurer" and substitute the following: "a Secretary-Treasurer and a Comptroller."

In ARTICLE IV section (2) (b) delete everything after the words "for the operation of" and substitute the following: "the student union building, and of such other services as the Students' Society may from time to time establish."

In ARTICLE IV delete sections (g) and (h) in their entirety and substitute the following:

"(g) The Secretary-Treasurer shall be custodian of all records, ledgers, receipts or documents of any nature whatsoever belonging to or dealing with the affairs of the Society. He shall be the Secretary of Students' Council and of its Executive Committee."

"(h) The Comptroller shall be responsible for all receipts and disbursements."

In ARTICLE V section (1) add at the end (to appear after the words "Students' Society") the following: "except the members of the School of Graduate Nurses, who shall pay an annual fee of \$12.00."

In ARTICLE V section (4) delete the word "Treasurer" and substitute the word "Secretary-Treasurer".

In ARTICLE VI section (2) delete clause (iv) in its entirety and substitute the following: "the members of the Students' Society in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, the School of Graduate Nurses, and the Faculty of Divinity."

In ARTICLE VI section (2) delete clause (ix) and substitute the following: "the students in the School of Commerce".

In ARTICLE VI section (2) add the following clause to appear as sub-section (xiii): "the students in the Faculty of Music".

In ARTICLE VI section (3) delete the word "two-thirds" in the last sentence and substitute the following: "a majority of".

In ARTICLE VI section (3) delete the word "Secretary" both times that it occurs and substitute the word "Secretary-Treasurer".

In ARTICLE IX section (1) between the word "its" and the word "budget" in the second sentence insert the word "itemized".

In ARTICLE IX section (3) delete the first sentence in its entirety and substitute the following: "All cheques drawn against the Students' Society

account shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and co-signed by the Comptroller or his alternate." In the second sentence, delete the word "Treasurer" and substitute the word "Secretary-Treasurer".

In ARTICLE IX delete section (2) in its entirety and re-number clauses (3), (4), and (5) as sections (2), (3), and (4) respectively.

In ARTICLE X delete the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs and substitute the word "Secretary-Treasurer"; and in section (5) delete the word "Treasurer" and substitute the word "Comptroller".

In ARTICLE XIV section (5) delete the word "Secretary" and substitute the word "Secretary-Treasurer".

Submitted by: Robert Hajaly  
Peter Foster  
Ian Hyman

**MOVED THAT** the Constitution of the Students' Society be amended by deleting Articles I to XVII and substituting the Hajaly-Foster-Hyman amendments, to be sub-amended by deleting the following sections and making the substitutions indicated:

## ARTICLE IV - Officers

1) The officers of the Students' Society shall be a President, a Vice-President (International Affairs), a Speaker and a Secretary-Treasurer.

2 a) The President shall be chief executive officer of the Students' Society. He shall be chairman of the Executive Committee. He may make such delegations of executive powers as are ratified by the Students' Council. He shall represent the Students' Society on all official occasions.

e) The Finance Director shall be responsible to the Executive Committee of Students' Council for reporting on the financial affairs of the Students' Society, for assisting in the preparation of budgets for Students' Council, and for presentation of budgets to Students' Council. He shall apply such policies and supervise such auditing procedures for the financial affairs of the Students' Society as Students' Council may establish.

g) The Secretary-Treasurer shall be custodian of all records, documents, ledgers and receipts whatsoever belonging to or dealing with the affairs of the Society. He shall be the Secretary of the Students' Council and of the Executive Committee. He shall be in charge of all receipts and disbursements. He shall supervise the work of the office staff, implementing such policies in this regard as the Students' Council may approve.

h) deleted.

## ARTICLE V - Fees

4) The Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society shall receive these fees from McGill University and deposit them with a chartered bank or with the university.

## ARTICLE VI - Students' Council

2) Students' Council shall be composed of:

- The President of the Students' Society.
- The Vice-President (Internal Affairs) of the Students' Society.
- The Vice-President (University Affairs) of the Students' Society.
- The Vice-President (External Affairs) of the Students' Society.

e) The Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily, who shall be a participating but non-voting member.

f) Seven representatives from the Faculty of Arts and Science, at least two of whom are pursuing a B.A. degree and two of whom are pursuing a B.Sc. degree.

g) Three representatives from the members of the Students' Society in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the Faculty of Divinity.

h) Two representatives from the Faculty of Engineering.

i) One representative from each of the following:

I) the members of the Students' Society in the Faculty of Education;

II) the students in the School of Architecture;

III) the students in the Faculty of Dentistry;

IV) the students in the Faculty of Law;

V) the students in the Faculty of Management;

VI) the students in the Faculty of Medicine;

VII) the students in the Faculty of Music;

VIII) the students in the School of Nursing;

IX) the students in the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy.

3) Meetings shall be on such days and at such hours as the President shall deem fit. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give the members individual notice at least 48 hours before each meeting. Two-thirds of the members shall constitute a quorum. A meeting shall be called by the Secretary-Treasurer on receipt by him of a request signed by two-thirds of the members of Council.

5) Committees chosen by Council may from time to time be appointed to consider or execute such business as it is the duty of Council to perform. Any such committee shall be responsible to Council through the President or one of the Vice-Presidents, as determined by Council. The President shall appoint from among the members of Council for each calendar year the Finance Director, subject to ratification by the Council.

## ARTICLE VII - Executive Committee of Students' Council

2) The Executive Committee of the Students' Council shall consist of the following members:

- The President of the Students' Society
- The Vice-President (Internal Affairs)
- The Vice-President (University Affairs)
- The Vice-President (External Affairs)
- The Finance Director of the Students' Council.

## ARTICLE IX - Finances

1) All committees and organizations requesting Students' Society money shall be required to submit a budget to the Finance Director. No committee or organization shall receive funds unless its budget has been approved by Students' Council.

2) All committees and organizations which receive funds shall be required to submit an itemized budget to the Secretary-Treasurer before any disbursements are made.

3) All cheques drawn against the Students' Society account shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersigned by the Finance Director or the President. The Secretary-Treasurer shall first satisfy himself that the expenditure has been authorized in the budget approved by Students' Council.

## ARTICLE X - Elections

2a) All representatives to Students' Council shall be elected by the students of their respective faculties or schools between November 20 and December 10 of each year, with the following exceptions: The representatives of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the Faculty of Divinity, and three of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts and Science shall be elected between February 22 and March 7 of each year. In each of the two Arts and Science elections, at least one of the representatives elected must be pursuing a B.A. degree and one a B.Sc. degree.

c) The representatives shall serve for the calendar year following their election, except for the representatives from the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the Faculty of Divinity,



and the three representatives from the Faculty of Arts and Science elected in February-March, who shall serve for the fiscal year following their election.

3) All members of Students' Council, including the Executive, must be members of the Students' Society and must have spent at least one full academic year at the university prior to taking office. All School or Faculty representatives must be enrolled for the majority of their courses in the school or faculty whose students they represent.

5) The Secretary-Treasurer shall be chosen by Students' Council to hold office for the fiscal year, the continuation of the agreements depending on ratification of each successive Council. He shall not be a member of the Society and shall be paid a salary.

#### ARTICLE XII – Meetings of the Students' Society

6) The only decision of an Official Meeting of the Students' Society which shall be binding on the Students' Council shall be the demand that a referendum be held on a specific issue. The Students' Council shall be bound to consider at its next meeting all other regularly taken decisions of the Official Meeting, and may at its discretion hold a referendum on any or all such decisions.

#### ARTICLE XIII – Referendum

3) Students' Council shall be obliged to hold within two weeks a referendum demanded by a majority vote of an Official Meeting of the Students' Society. Students' Council may, at its discretion hold a referendum on any or all the questions which were discussed at an Unofficial Meeting of the Society.

#### ARTICLE XIV – Amendments

2) A proposed amendment shall be put to a referendum if and only if a motion calling for such an amendment has been passed with a minimum of 200 affirmative votes at an Official or Unofficial Meeting of the Students' Society.

7) Pursuant to the Quebec Companies Act, amendments shall become effective upon publication in the official Quebec Gazette.

Moved by: George Radwanski, BCL 1

Seconded by: Julius Grey, BCL 1

#### MOVED THAT

Articles 8 (1), 8, (2), 8, (3) be deleted and replaced by:

(8,1) Subject to ratification by Council, a committee composed of the President of the Law Undergraduate Society, the President of the Students' Society, and the Dean of the Faculty of Law shall appoint seven (7) members to a body to be known as the Judicial Board of the Students' Society. These members are to be chosen from among the students in their final year proceeding to a B.C.L. degree on the basis of academic standing and knowledge of student affairs. The members of the Judicial Board shall be appointed in September each year and shall have a tenure of twelve months. They shall elect a Chief Justice from among their number.

8,2) The Judicial Board shall have the power to summon and hear any member of the Students' Society regarding any violation of the Students' Society regulations.

8,3) The Board shall conduct its proceedings according to the Judicial Procedures of the Students' Society, which are drawn up by the Board, and which are by-laws of the Society after ratification by Council.

**ALSO THAT Article 8,(6), be added to read as follows:**

The Judicial Board shall be the final authority in interpreting the constitution and regulations of the Society. Any decision rendered by the Judicial Board shall be binding on the parties or organizations concerned.

**ALSO THAT Article 11 be deleted and replaced by**

Any member of the Students' Council may be removed from office by a decision of the Judicial Board following his impeachment at an Extraordinary Meeting of the members of the Students' Society whom he represents.

**ALSO THAT Article 12 (4) be deleted and replaced by:**

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Students' Society, for the purpose of bringing Impeachment Proceedings against an officer or member of the Students' Council shall be called by the President upon receipt of Articles of Impeachment signed by either on third or five hundred (500) of the members such person represents, whichever is less. Such meeting shall be called on seven (7) days notice, recorded with the articles by the President, in the McGill Daily. The Speaker shall act as chairman, unless the Impeachment proceedings are brought against him, in which case, the President will act as chairman. A vote of not less than two-thirds shall be required for impeachment.

**ALSO THAT Article 12 (5), be deleted replaced by:**

At each of the above meetings, five hundred (500) shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except in the case of an Extraordinary meeting called for the purpose of bringing Impeachment proceedings against a member of the Students' Council, in which case two-thirds of the members of the Faculty he represents, of five hundred (500) members of that faculty, which ever is less, shall constitute quorum.

Moved by: André Mecs, BCL11

Seconded by: Michael E. Chodos BCL 1

Whereas students who hold membership in the Post-Graduate Students' Society differ greatly from the undergraduate student with respect to age, outlook, ideas, work patterns, and activities; and

Whereas the free available time of said students is vastly different from that of undergraduate students; and

Whereas said society has its own centre, known as the "Graduate Centre"; and

Whereas said society needs to increase its sources of income and the Students' Society will in turn be able to reduce its expenditures (i.e. Students' Society will not have to budget for activities of the 3,000 members of the Post-Graduate Students' Society); therefore be it,

**Resolved that ARTICLE V (2) of the proposed amendment be sub-amended to add:**

"and except students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, students in the School for Graduate Nurses, and students in the Graduate School of Business, who shall pay an annual fee of \$3.50 to the Students' Society."

**Proposed by the executive of the Post-Graduate Students' Society,**  
Kenneth J. Wayne, President and Students' Council Representative,  
John Kittredge, External Vice-President,  
Bjorn Urhammer, Internal Vice-President,  
Roger Morin, Treasurer,  
Charlene Budd, Secretary,  
Melvyn Niederhoffer, Students' Council Representative.

**MOVED THAT the amendments to the Constitution of the Students' Society of McGill University submitted by Robert Hajaly, Peter Foster, and Ian Hyman be subamended as follows:**

#### ARTICLE III – Delete and substitute the following

1) All students registered in McGill University shall be eligible for membership in the Students' Society except the following:

i) Students governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society.

ii) Students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full-time members of the teaching staff.

2) All eligible students who have paid the required fees (ARTICLE V) shall be members of the Students' Society.

3) Members of the Students' Society may resign from membership at any time by presenting written notice of resignation to the secretary of the Students' Society. Members resigning shall forfeit any fees previously paid.

4) Partial students taking less than three courses shall have all the privileges of membership except

that they may not be elected to the Students' Council.

#### ARTICLE V – Delete and substitute the following:

1) Eligible students, enrolled in schools or faculties the majority of whose students are candidates for their first university degree or diploma, who desire membership in the Students' Society shall pay an annual fee of \$24.00 to the Students' Society.

2) All other eligible students who desire membership in the Students' Society shall pay an annual fee of \$12.00 to the Students' Society, except partial students taking less than three courses, who shall pay an annual fee of \$10.00.

3) The above sums shall be collected by the McGill University Cashier with the regular tuition fees from all eligible students who desire membership in the Students' Society.

4) Any eligible student who fails to join the Students' Society by payment of the required fee with the regular tuition fees, or who has resigned from membership in the Society, and who desires membership, shall be required to pay the entire required fee plus any handling charge that may be required by the McGill University Cashier to said Cashier.

5) The Treasurer of the Students' Society shall receive these fees from McGill University and deposit them in a chartered bank or with the university.

6) If the administration of McGill University should at any time find it unfeasible to collect Students' Society fees as provided in this article, the Students Council shall be empowered to negotiate other arrangements with the University or to provide for direct payment of fees to the Treasurer of the Students' Society.

Submitted by James Ryan, B.A. 4

Seconded by Donna Grayson B.A. 2

**MOVED THAT the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Students' Society of McGill University as published on pp. 8-9 of the October 4th, 1968 issue of the McGill Daily be amended so as to delete Articles II & III and to replace by**

#### Article 11 – Object

1) To group and represent the general interests of the students registered in the university.

2) To exercise control of Students' Society activities.

#### Article 111 – Membership

1) Student members of the following faculty or school student societies shall be members of the Students' Society:

- i) Architectural Undergraduate Society
- ii) Arts and Science Undergraduate Society
- iii) Commerce Undergraduate Society
- iv) Dental Students' Society
- v) Engineering Undergraduate Society
- vi) Education Undergraduate Society
- vii) Law Undergraduate Society
- viii) Medical Students Society
- ix) Music Undergraduate Society
- x) Nursing Undergraduate Society
- xi) Physical and Occupational Therapy Undergraduate Society
- xii) Theological Undergraduate Society
- xiii) Post-Graduate Students' Society

2) Partial students who are not members of any of the above societies shall be members at large of the Students' Society.

#### Article V – Fees

1) Members of the school and faculty societies the majority of whose students are candidates for their first university degree or diploma shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$24.00 to the Students' Society.

2) All other members of the Students' Society shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$12.00 to the Students' Society, except partial students taking less than three courses, who shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$10.00.

3) The above sums shall be collected by the McGill University Cashier with the regular tuition fees.

4) The Treasurer of the Students' Society shall receive these fees from McGill University and deposit them in a chartered bank or with the University.

Continued



## Amendments

Continued

5) Members of school and faculty societies listed under Article III shall pay an annual fee to their respective society, as determined by that society, to be collected by the University Cashier and transferred to the school or faculty society concerned. School and faculty societies shall be autonomous self-governing organs responsible to their respective membership for promoting the educational, cultural and general interests of their members.

### Article VI — Students' Council

1) The governing authority of the Students' Society shall be vested in the Students' Council.

2) g) One representative from each of the school and faculty societies listed under Article III and one additional representative from each of these societies for every five hundred students after the first two hundred fifty.

4) The authority on procedure at meetings of Students' Council and its committees shall be Roberts' Rules of Order Revised, 75th edition.

### Article VII — Executive Committee of Students' Council

4) the Executive Committee shall be responsible to Students' Council Through the President of the Students' Society.

### Also to amend Article IX (2) to delete and replace by

(2) All committees and organizations which receive general funds of the Students' Society shall be required to submit an itemized budget to the Treasurer before any disbursements are made.

### Also to delete section (2) of Article X and replace by

#### (2) Students' Council

(1) All members of Students' Council must be members of the Students' Society. All school or faculty society representatives must be members of the school or faculty society whose students they represent.

(2) The representatives shall serve for the calendar year following their election. The procedure for selecting the said representatives shall be determined by the individual faculty or school students' society concerned, as shall be any necessary qualifications. The selection shall occur between the 20th day of November and the 10th day of December of each year.

(3) (same as X (2) 5).

### Also to delete Sections 3 and 4 of Article XIII and to replace by

(3) A referendum shall be held upon the decision of an Official Meeting of the Students' Society or upon the discretion of Students' Council, on any or all the questions discussed at an Official or Unofficial Meeting of the Society.

(4) For the referendum to be valid at least twenty percent of the members of the Student's Society must vote.

### Also to delete Article XI and replace by

#### Article XI — Recall

(1) Each individual school or faculty society shall determine the procedure for recall of its own representatives to the Students' Council.

(2) Any member of the Executive Committee of the Students' Council shall be removed from office upon receipt by the Speaker of a petition which requests his removal and which contains the signatures of a third of his constituents, or two-thirds of the number who voted at the election at which he was a candidate, whichever is greater.

SUBMITTED BY — Paul-E. Wong B.A. 3 President, Arts and Science Undergraduate Society.

Kenneth J. Wayne Ph. D. 3 President, Post-Graduate Students' Society.

Alex Beraskow B. Eng. 5 President, Engineering Undergraduate Society.

# Oct. 16 to 25 BLEED

Blood drive target - 5,000 pints

## STUDENTS' SOCIETY of McGill University

*Nominations are hereby called for:*

### Seven positions as Students' Society Representatives on Senate

• All members of the Students' Society shall be eligible for such office except those who are not in good standing with the University and partial students taking less than three courses.

• Nominations must be signed by any fifty members of the Students' Society and countersigned by the nominee, and must be in the form specified by the Electoral By-Laws of the Students' Society (p. 191 of the Handbook)

• All nominations must be handed-in to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society by 4:00 p.m., Friday, October 18, 1968.

• The elections will be held on Wednesday, October 30, 1968, • Voting will be at large, with all members of the Students' Society having seven votes. However, not more than three students can be elected from any one faculty.

• Terms of office shall expire in October 1969.

Chris Portner

Chief Returning Officer

## SUP- PORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE

McGill Committee  
in  
Admiration of  
Wallace  
for President



## Get on the ball

with Dapper Dan  
Corduroy Jeans.  
You're sure to score  
a touchdown

### CORDUROY!

Warm. Wearable. Washable.  
Wonderful. Won't sag or stretch  
out of shape. Rugged and  
wrinkle free.

AND LOOK AT THIS!

### TURTLE NECKS AND V-NECKS

Funtastic new selection  
of Fall Sweaters.  
Priced from only

10<sup>95</sup>



"The world's largest  
selection of Jeans"

LEE & LEVI'S  
JEANS

AT  
Dapper Dan

• 22 St. Catherine E. 866-6944  
• 6627 St. Hubert 272-4665  
• 2 Stores in St. Jerome



**Redmen not notified****Booters default cup game**

by JEF LAUZON

Every year the soccer Redmen compete for two cups. The Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association's Black Wood cup and the Coupe de Montreal. The O.Q.A.A. awards the Black Wood cup to the winners of a play-off game between the eastern and western division champions. The Coupe de Montreal, sponsored by the University of Montreal, is awarded the winner of a best out of three game series between McGill and the U. of M.

**Thompson forgets**

Last Tuesday, due to an oversight on the part of Tommy Thompson, Athletics Co-ordinator McGill lost the first game in the Coupe de Montreal series without taking to the field. The game had been scheduled for October 8th. at 7:00 P.M. on Forbes Field. The stage was set and the game

would have been played as scheduled, except for one detail. Coach Noetzel and his players knew nothing of the contest. Thompson forgot to tell anybody.

Noetzel called a practice for five-thirty Tuesday evening. The practice was in progress when, at 7:00 o'clock, the U. of M. squad showed up for what they believed to be a scheduled game.

Needless to say, Noetzel was slightly perturbed by this unexpected turn of events. After several confusing minutes it was learned that the game had indeed been arranged through the Sports Co-ordinating Department some months before.

This left coach Noetzel in a difficult and unenviable position. Should he play the game and risk injury to his players who had just finished an hour-and-a-half of gruelling scrimmage, or take his boys to the showers then and there?

Much to his credit, Noetzel refused to compromise his players and ordered his team to leave the field. As a result, a letter has been drafted to the University of Montreal sports department by Tommy Thompson.

The letter concedes the first game in the series by default to the U. of M.

The candystripers and the U. of M. squad are member teams in the O.Q.A.A. eastern division. They will meet in two scheduled O.Q.A.A. contests to be played Oct. 15 at U. of M., and Oct. 22 at Forbes field.

It has been subsequently decided to count the results of these two confrontations towards the

Coupe de Montreal series. In the event that McGill wins one and ties the other, the situation would become extremely complicated.

Since both games are to be played within the jurisdiction of the O.Q.A.A. with officials from that league presiding, it is doubtful that overtime would be permitted.

The logical solution would be a sudden-death playoff. However, since total points usually determine the winners in the event of a tied series, and since McGill's loss by default constituted no points scored... well, the complications are endless.

The redshirts meet the University of Ottawa tomorrow on Forbes field in their second O.Q.A.A. game.

**First place up for grabs****Ruggermen meet Queen's**

The Redmen Rugger squad, coming off a 19-3 victory over the RMC Cadets last weekend, meet the Queen's Golden Gaels for the first place position in the Eastern division of the OQAA tomorrow in Kingston.

Queen's has a string of three decisive pre-season and regular season victories. The gaels have defeated McMaster and Guelph by scores of 24-0 and 29-0 respectively in exhibition play.

In the first regular season game, Queen's notched an impres-

sive 36-0 kill over the impotent representatives from York University.

The Redmen are in sad shape due to the lack of players. Kent Locke, the starting fullback, was sidelined in the RMC contest and will not start in tomorrow's tilt.

John Peters and Mike Hall might be lost to the Redshirts due to their selection by the Quebec Rugger Association to play on All-Quebec side.

The Redmen have yet to face York University in the three team division but are expected to meet Toronto in the league play-offs.

WAA Conference, held at ST-Saveur in early September for all WAA club presidents. An athlete too, she was captain of the Field Hockey team in 1966.

Ricki was Publicity Co-ordinator and received the WAA Executive Crest for outstanding contribution to WAA. At the same time she held the office of Daily Women's Sports Editor during 1966-67 and 1967-68.

**Redmen run in track meet**

The Invitational Twilight Meet featuring Track and Field entries from five Quebec Universities will be held in Molson Stadium tonight.

Teams will be competing from Sir George Williams University of Montreal, Macdonald College, and McGill University.

This meet is an excellent occasion to access personnel for the upcoming OQAA meets. The OQAA Track and Field Meet will take place on October 19 at Windsor while the OQAA Harrier meet will be run on November 2 and the University of Guelph.

Brian Gilmour, Redmen track coach, and his assistant Ed Hume are both in their first year of coaching at McGill. Gilmour expects strong performances from returning veterans Hubert Smart, Dave Sie, Bill Samborsky, and Mike Sketch.

**Old McGill Winners**

The Following people have won prizes in a draw for **Impetus '69**:

J. Martin; ticket no. 902- \$10 Holt-Renfrew gift certificate.

Jane Rowe; ticket no. 548 - Dinner for two at Café André.

Peter Owen; ticket no. 6 - Parker Pen Desk Set.

Would the winners please come to the **Old McGill** office, B-45 in the Union 2 p.m. any day this week.

**Buy a '69 "Datsun"**  
**for as little as \$1845.**

**DATSUN**

John GUPTA

**BERRA Automobile****3475 Park** between Milton & Sherbrooke**Telephone: 849-2283**

WE SELL QUALITY USED CARS TOO

**Intramural Touchfootball League****Friday, October 11, - 1:00 p.m.**Lower Campus - M.P.'s vs. Mighty Mets  
Forbes Field - Mechanicals vs. Big O's**Tuesday, Oct. 15, - 1:00 p.m.**Lower Campus - Legends vs. Neo-Asclepians  
Forbes Field - Talbotians vs. Legal Beagles  
Stadium - Bee Team vs. Exterminators**Women's Athletics****STARTING WEEK - Oct. 15 - 19****BADMINTON COURSE:** Wed. 5:15 p.m. R.V.C. Gym.**BOWLING CLUB:** Thurs. 7:30 p.m. Leader Bowling Lanes. 1616 St. Catherine W., (near Guy)**SQUASH:** Tues. 1:15 p.m. Meeting for those interested in Lessons or Coaching sessions at Currie Women's Locker Room.**SKATING:** Tues. Oct. 15 & Thurs. Oct. 17 at 2:00 p.m. First meetings on land. Turner Bone Room, Currie Gym**WOMEN'S BADMINTON TEAM:** Tues. 7:30 p.m. Currie**GYMNASTICS CLUB:** Wed. Oct. 16 5:00-7:00 p.m. Currie.**NOTE:****BASKETBALL INTRAMURAL:** Wed. 7:00-9:30 p.m. Currie**BASKETBALL TEAM:** Thurs. 7:00-9:30 p.m. Currie**VOLLEYBALL TEAM & INTRAMURAL:** Tues. 7:00-9:00 p.m. Currie**VOLLEYBALL TEAM:** Thurs. 5:00-7:00 p.m. CurrieFOR INFORMATION: Phone 392-4547 or 392-4548  
Women's Athletics Administration  
1st floor - Royal Victoria College.



## First place at stake in Kingston contest

# Rough Gaels ahead for grid Redmen

by PETER JAFFE

The McGill Redmen have a football engagement Saturday afternoon at Richardson Stadium in Kingston which will present them to an unfamiliar situation — a battle for first place.

Coach Tom Mooney has had no difficulty in preparing his charges for the game; "We've always had a great rivalry with Queens. The boys really want to beat them this time and that's foremost on their minds — if that means first place too that's fine."

The Redmen have never defeated the Gaels under Mooney's direction but strangely enough they seem to play their best brand of football against Queens. For the last three years the Redmen have fallen prey to the Golden Gaels six times and in each case the contest was only decided in the fourth quarter.

these bobbles occurred within the shadows of their own goal posts and twice the pigskin popped loose inside the Queen's five yard marker. Nonetheless the



SAL LOVECCHIO

### Red Droplets

Last season when the Red and White journeyed to Kingston they fumbled EIGHT times — four of

defense fought bitterly to hang on until the dying minutes when a Gaels' TD won the game 15-10.

Mooney was rightly upset about that loss; "We really gave away that game... they were trying to let us take it but we didn't. The McGill mentor has saved that vintage game film and plans to premiere it to his players in order to fire them up."

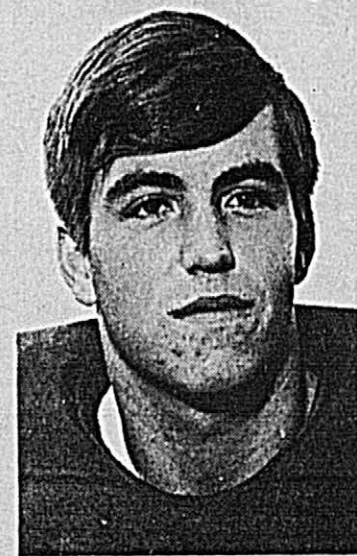
The coach also feels that last week's 38-26 drubbing of the McMaster Marauders is a significant factor; "The boys know that they can win in this league and the confidence is going to help them out a lot."

The Redmen are as healthy as they have been all season for the voyage to Kingston as two big names were scratched off the list of the walking wounded. Halfback and co-captain Sal Lovecchio returns to the lineup after a week's leave due to a leg injury. Along with Peter Bender Lovecchio is a prime target of QB George Wall's passes so his return adds balance to the Red and White offensive machine.

Defensive tackle Dan Dulmage who had been plagued by a knee infection will reappear in Redmen garb. The 6'3", 210 lbs. Picton Ontario product has proven himself as a valuable acquisition in the defensive line and will be counted on heavily on Saturday to stop the Gaels' potent ground attack.

Tackle Dave Coulter is the only bad news around the Redmen camp. Coulter has suffered a recurrence of his knee in-

jury and will most likely be lost to the team for the remainder of the year. Pat Rahming will not display his defensive end talents in Kingston due to a jaunt to



DAN DULMAGE

Mexico for a week of architectural studies and will be the only other absentee.

Lurking in the Richardson Stadium waiting for the Redmen will be the only undefeated SIFL team — Queen's Golden Gaels. The Gaels edged Western 22-17 two weeks ago and last Saturday completely demolished the Varsity Blues 35-0. Along with two exhibition triumphs the Queen's gridders shape up as formidable foes.

Head coach Frank Tindale who has already chalked up four championships since the start of the sixties has a rugged crew with 34 returning lettermen. The star of the show is six year quarterback Don Bayne who seems to improve with every season. His strong passing arm is a source of concern to McGill's defensive secondary along with experienced backfielders Jamie Johnston and Heino Lilles.

### Eaman Quick

Headlining the newcomers is Montreal's Keith 'Skip' Eaman. The lightning fast halfback is noted for his fine pass receiving and has already unveiled this ability by combining with QB Bayne for six aerial touchdowns in the last four games.

The only leak in the Queen's roster is defensively where graduation had snatched away the likes of MVP Bayne Norrie and Guy Potvin. The Gaels were only runnersup in the collegiate football circuit last fall but with this quick start the Kingston boys could be well on their way to another Yates Cup.

Coach Tindale is confident; "We've added a couple of pounds and experience to our offensive line and so far we have been able to fill the vacancies in our defense. We were number two last year so this year we're trying harder."

## Indian gridders shuffle for Loyola

by RALPH COVIENSKY

Additions to the coaching staff and extensive line-up changes have been initiated by Indian football coach John Rumble for tomorrow's 10:30 am game at Molson Stadium against the Loyola Braves.

Wade Kenny and Vic Wozniak have joined Tom Moran and Willie Lambert as assistant coaches. Kenny, the MVP on last year's Redman squad is helping the defensive line while Wozniak, a former University of Toronto quarterback, is tutoring the Indian slingers.

Ross Dunsmore played the entire game at quarterback against RMC, but Coach Rumble wants to give some game time to back-up men Avi Rapaport and Leon Maliniak. "Dunsmore engineered a fine march against the Cadets", the coach states, "but I'd like to see what Rapaport and Maliniak can do under game conditions".

### Line-up Shuffle

The coach is also moving Paul Ostapovitch from centre to linebacker. Dave Reekie, 6'3" and 242 pounds, will move into Ostapovitch's old spot. Halfback Don Jamieson is switching to defensive safety with Stephen Neville due to see some action in Jamieson's former position.

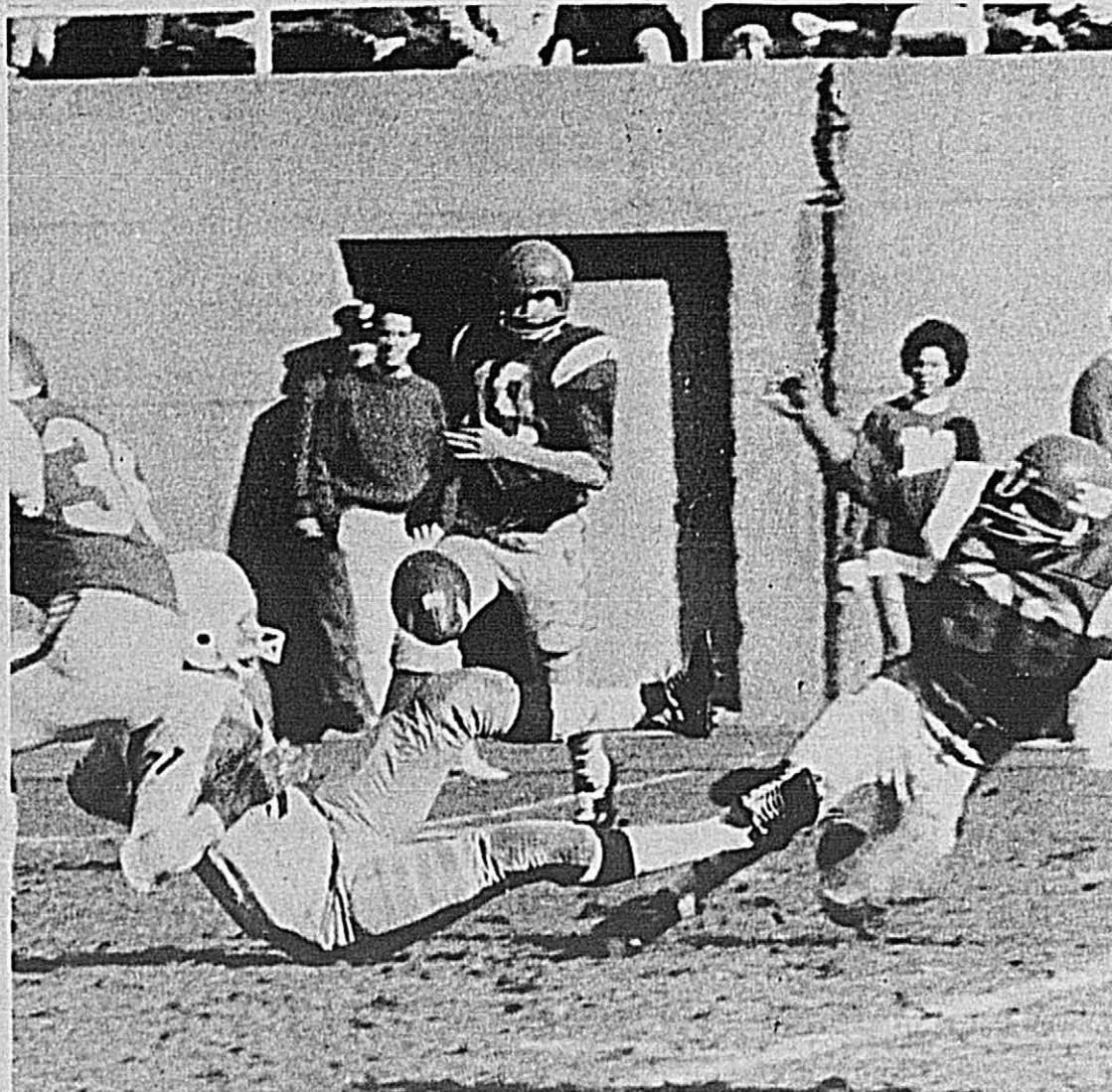
Neville has very good speed but did not show up too well as a flanker. Now that he has been switched to halfback, he could be the surprise of the game. "Neville surprised me as a running back", Rumble admits. "We'll try to run him and Baker outside until the Cadets close off the corner".

Should the Indians be able to run outside, they will have the perfect complement for their bruising fullback Paul St. Louis. St. Louis has an infection on his leg but it is not expected to hamper his play. The 200 pound power runner couldn't break away from CMR until the final five minutes of the game, but Rumble expects him to do much better against Loyola.

Ron Hicks, down from the Redmen, will start in the defensive backfield against the Cadets. Hicks is 5'8" and only 165 pounds, but is extremely fast. Along with Fred Degraff, who played an outstanding game against CRM, Hicks gives the Indians a strong defence against the pass.

Both teams are expected to put the ball in the air. The Indians are blessed with two fine receivers in Allan Price, perhaps the fastest man on the squad, and Mike Auerbach, who exhibits good moves to go along with his excellent hands.

Loyola won its first game from Sherbrooke 8-7, so this contest has all the makings of a "do-or-die" game for McGill. If the Indians lose, their 0-2 record will eliminate them from any chance of attaining the league championship. However the Indians have the personnel to handle Loyola without too much trouble.



Daily photo by NICK DEICHMANN

**UP FOR GRABS:** Redmen defenders Kenny Ross (36), Chris Rumble (38) and Wayne Comfort (19) zero in on would-be McMaster pass receiver in last week's contest. All three are first year Redmen players whose responsibility will be to foil Queen's great QB, Don Bayne, Saturday in Kingston.